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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Senator McCarran intimates that the President is interested in his proposal to increase the pay of government employees in the lower salary brackets. The President, himself, in his reorganization message favors higher pay for the key men with great responsibilities. A study of the facts revealed in the Inter-departmental Pay Board's report would convince the legislators that the armed services—still living on the 1908 schedules—should be a primary consideration in any pay increase.

The Naval service awaits with keen interest the approval of a new fitness report, now in the hands of the Chief of Operations. Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, chief of navigation, who has been considering the matter for some time, has made definite recommendations for changes.

Promoting civil aviation in the Philippines will become a consideration of 1st Lt. Francis M. Zeigler, AC, USA, after May 1. The War Department has "loaned" him to the Department of Commerce for one year for that purpose.

Final decisions as to what changes will be made in flag commands in the Fleet next June are nearing. I understand an announcement will be made within a week or so.

Maj. Melvin E. Gillette, SC, USA, Army's motion picture expert, will go to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for station next June. Major Gillette will be missed in Washington where his administration of the photographic section and his upbuilding of the photographic laboratory at the Army War College has been a valuable contribution to the Corps.

Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, is planning a large turnover of officers on duty at headquarters. I am told that the shifts are scheduled for June.

To Tokyo: Maj. Harry I. T. Creswell, Inf., USA, now with the 24th Infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga., will sail May 27 for Japan to become military attaché there.

Col. Herold James Weiler, FA, NGUS, completes his tour of active duty in the office of the Chief of the National Guard Bureau this Spring. He will return to his home to become property and disbursing officer of Texas. Upon Colonel Weiler's departure, Col. Oswald Wilson McNeese, Inf., NGUS, of New Orleans, will arrive for a three-year's tour of active duty.

With no corrective action by the Navy Department in sight, the junior selection board will meet March 8 to repeat its gigantic task and to read doom into the careers of many capable young officers.

★
Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison made an official call and inspection of the United States Naval Academy January 28. He is shown with Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN, superintendent of the Academy.
★



Gen. Hines, Telling of Enlisted Pensions, Suggests Defense Dept.

Creation of a Department of National Defense with three bureaus—Army, Navy and Pensions, the latter handling all veterans' affairs and the retired lists of the regular services—was suggested by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, ORC, Veterans' Administrator, at recent hearings before the House Appropriations Committee.

General Hines put forth the suggestion during testimony on the War Department's plan for increasing disability pensions for Regular Service enlisted men so as to give some compensation for long service. Discussing the proposal at closed hearings on the Independent Offices appropriation bill, the text of which were made public this week, the Veterans' Administrator, without taking a definite stand in the matter termed the plan "very interesting" and cited what he considered its objectionable features.

Expressing opposition to that phase of the Army plan which would give peacetime pensioners the war-time rates, General Hines said that it "probably would work out all right if the Veterans' Administration handled retirements." The Army plan, he declared, although in the form of a pension, was somewhat similar to retirement pay, and as a means of getting around the objection that the Veterans' Administration was handling a retirement matter, he advanced the thought of a consolidation of the War Department, Navy Department, and the agency he heads.

While the idea was not advanced at all formally or as a concrete proposal, considerable interest is attached to the suggestion in view of the contemplated reorganization of the Government, with the independent agencies, such as the Veterans' Administration, being placed under the regular departments. Coming from the head of the agency, some regard the
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Name Industrial College Classes

The following named officers have been selected for detail as students at the Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C., for the 1937-1938 course. These officers will report to the Director of the Army Industrial College between August 15 and 21, 1937.

Quartermaster Corps	
Maj. R. Boylan	Capt. T. R. Howard
Maj. E. B. McKinley	Capt. T. E. Mahoney
Maj. F. B. L. Myer	Capt. W. E. Smith
Maj. Vere Painter	Capt. R. H. Wylie
Maj. B. Winston	
Medical Department	
Capt. M. E. Griffin	Capt. R. F. Hewitt
Ordnance Department	
Lt. Col. A. S. Buyers	Capt. W. D'Espinoza
Lt. Col. C. Waldman	Capt. G. K. Heiss
Maj. J. Huling, Jr.	Capt. L. C. Leonard
Maj. H. E. Minton	Capt. A. S. Rice
Capt. D. J. Crawford	
Finance Department	
Maj. W. H. Kasten	Maj. B. E. Sawyer
Signal Corps	
Lt. Col. C. N. Sawyer	Maj. T. C. Rives
Chemical Warfare Service	
Capt. N. D. Gillet	Capt. R. H. Tate
Air Corps	
Maj. S. A. Blair	Maj. (Capt.) M. S. Lawton
Maj. (Capt.) D. L. Hutchins	Maj. (Capt.) E. M. Powers
Maj. (Capt.) C. P. Kane	Maj. (Capt.) R. T. Zane
Maj. (Capt.) J. A. Laird, Jr.	Capt. J. B. Haddon
	Capt. H. H. Mills
Corps of Engineers	
Maj. K. M. Moore	Capt. H. S. Miller
Capt. H. W. Collins	Capt. R. Whitaker
Cavalry	
Maj. J. L. Phillips	Maj. W. S. Wadleton
Coast Artillery Corps	
Lt. Col. C. Hines	Lt. Col. J. F. Kahle
Maj. H. W. Cochran	
Field Artillery	
Maj. C. S. Ferrin	Maj. (IGD) C. C. Park
Infantry	
Maj. H. T. Mayberry	Maj. F. W. Miller
Judge Advocate General's Department	
Maj. T. H. Green	

Appropriation Group Gets Selection Study

Although members of the House Naval Affairs Committee failed last week in an attempt to secure the suppressed General Board report on selection, a copy of the much discussed document has been furnished to the House subcommittee on naval appropriations, it was learned this week.

Chairman Carl Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee, the naval policy making body of the House, blocked a move at a meeting of the group last week to have the report submitted for committee consideration, thus falling in with the desires of a number of Navy Department officials to prevent any further consideration of Navy promotion reform. The appropriations group, however, which while only charged with preparation of the annual naval supply bill exerts great power through its purse control, has demanded and received the report.

Learning of the appropriations committee's success in securing the report, several members of the Naval Affairs Committee are somewhat incensed about the affair, in view of their own failure. The House legislative committees always have been jealous of the power of the appropriations committee and of any infringement of their prerogative of policy making by that body. While the present instance is more an illustration of the power of individual members of the appropriations committee and their own lack of it, nevertheless it is keenly felt.

Renewed attempts to have the Naval Affairs committee call for the report will probably be made. Chairman Vinson, during the discussion of the matter last week, said that the committee would have the report whenever the Navy Department asks for any new personnel legislation or any member of Congress introduces a bill dealing with the matter and hearings are scheduled for it. The prospects of the Navy Department submitting any legislation this year are considered practically nil. No official statement can be obtained that the matter is considered a dead issue, but unless Secretary Swanson has a change of heart, the General Board report and the bureau reports which so sharply disagree with most of its provisions will probably remain in his desk drawer indefinitely.

Strong pressure to drop the personnel matter is being brought to bear on the Secretary by high officials of the Navy Department, and unless equally strong pressure comes from Congress, it is the universal opinion among officers in Washington that nothing will be done about the exhaustive twelve months study. Several members of Congress, believing that great harm is being done to officer morale by the present system, will press for an investigation. They will point to the harm that will be wrought by arousing expectations of reform among officers by the long investigation of the General Board and the bureaus and then after considerable fault has been found with existing conditions on all sides, even though conflicting, dashing these expectations without informing officers of the Fleet of the facts known to a few at the Navy Dept.
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Proposed Construction of Nicaraguan Canal Discussed by Editors

Revival of the Nicaraguan canal proposal has caused considerable discussion in the editorial columns of the daily press. Opinion has been generally favorable, but several feel that the cost of the project would be too large an undertaking at this time. Backers of the plan contend that it would double the national security as two canals would offer double the protection of one. The Nicaraguan canal would reduce materially the distance that ships have to travel between Atlantic and northern Pacific Coast Ports, and would prove a great impetus to international commerce, they claim.

"Toward the commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitution of the United States the new Congress can make a contribution that would strengthen America and serve the world," says the *New York American*.

"It can authorize the building of the Nicaraguan Canal as a national thank-offering by the American people for the blessings of liberty and justice which they have enjoyed under this great charter of their freedom throughout the first one hundred and fifty years of the nation's life.

"The completion of the Nicaraguan Canal would double the defense value of the Panama Canal. It would also double the facilities of that waterway for the commerce of the world.

"It would benefit all the American Republics by promoting the peace and prosperity of Central America, whose people deserve the stable government which an inter-oceanic canal would encourage. ****

"Under the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt, Army engineers built the Panama Canal to the glory of American and the welfare of the world.

"Under the Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Army engineers are ready to repeat that triumph by building the Nicaraguan Canal."

Going more into detail, the *Augusta, Ga., Chronicle* points out that "the proposed canal would be 172.8 miles long, would cost \$722,000,000 and require ten years to build. There is a treaty which America has with Nicaragua to permit building of the canal but we shall also have to secure the consent of Costa Rica.

"Congressman Vinson, whose fine record in congress brings pleasure to thousands of friends in this section of Georgia, will soon discuss the Nicaragua canal plan with the President. We have an idea that it will not be long before some definite plans are formulated to build the canal. It will probably not actually start for several years and it will require 10 years to finish, by which time the commerce of the Panama Canal will probably create an economic necessity for the second canal, as well as a necessity for national defense."

Ex-Service Men in Congress

To a greater extent perhaps than at any time since post Civil War days, the legislative problems of the Army and Navy are this year in the hands of men who have had actual first hand knowledge of the armed services.

More than 25 per cent of the Senators and Representatives of the 76th Congress, a survey reveals, have been at one time or another a member of the country's military or naval forces, and while most of the ex-service men, congressmen, were in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps during the World War, many still retain commissions in the Reserve components or otherwise have kept their knowledge and interest in the National Defense up to date.

A large number of the new members of Congress, particularly those assigned to the Military and Naval Affairs Committees, are in the veteran group. Of the three important Defense committee chairmanship posts filled this session, two of them—House Military and House Naval Appropriations—were filled by war veterans, Lister Hill of Alabama, having served as a provisional lieutenant of Infantry with the 17th and 71st Regiments and William B. Umstead as a lieutenant of the 317 Machine Gun Battalion.

The new appointees to the Senate Military Affairs Committee include Josh Lee of Oklahoma, who served 14 months overseas with the 34th Division, Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, a Spanish American War veteran, and Henry S. Bridges of New Hampshire, an Army Reserve officer. Among the old members are the following ex-service men: Senators Black of Alabama, Lewis of Illinois, Thomas of Utah and Minton of Indiana.

All three of the new members of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee have had service with the colors. Senator Charles O. Andrews was formerly a captain in the Florida National Guard, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa was a sergeant in the Spanish War and a captain of Infantry in the World War, while Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, has had considerable service both in peace and war-time. Enlisting in the Vermont National Guard in 1899, he served on the Mexican Border in 1916, was overseas during the World War, and from 1921 to 1923 was colonel in command of the 172nd Infantry.

Vacancies on the House Military Committees were likewise filled with veterans. To the military committee were assigned:

G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., the late Congressman McSwain's successor from the 4th District of South Carolina, who commanded a battalion of 118th Infantry in France; Charles A. Anderson of Mo., who was overseas two years with the 128th Field Artillery; Overton Brooks of La., who was also an artilleryman during the World War, serving with the 6th F.A. in France and in Germany; Charles R. Clason, of Mass., who was decorated by King Albert of Belgium for his war service; Albert G. Rutherford, R of Pa., who enlisted in the Pennsylvania National Guard in 1904 and was a lieutenant colonel during the World War; and J. Parnell Thomas, R of N. J., who enlisted at the outbreak of the World War and was discharged as a captain at its conclusion.

Newcomers on the House Naval Committee include: Michael Stack, D of Pa., a World War veteran and a descendant of Lieutenant Stack, Revolutionary War naval hero for whom one of the new destroyers will be named; Alfred N. Phillips, a former Connecticut National Guard officer who served in France; James W. Mott, R of Ore., who served in the Navy during the World War; and Ralph O. Brewster, R of Me., a captain of the Maine National Guard during the World War.

In addition to the ex-service members on the Senate Military and Naval Committees the following other Senators have been in uniform at one time or another: Lewis and Dieterich of Ill., Neely of W. Va., Connolly of Tex., and Green of R. L., Spanish War veterans; Hayden of N. Mex., Adams of Colo., Ellender of La., Maloney of Conn., Burke of Nebraska, Stelwer of Ore., Thomas of Utah, Schwelmbach of Wash., Duffy of Wisc., and Clark of Mo., World War veterans, the latter a past national commander of the American Legion.

Four of the nine Representatives from Alabama, had World War service, Chairman Hill of the Military Committee, and Starnes, Jarman and Sparkman, the latter three now hold, or until recently held commissions in the National Guard and Reserves. Three members of Arkansas' delegation of seven, Terry, McClellan and Kitchins, are World War veterans. California's large delegation has only two ex-servicemen, Gearhart and Izac, according to the Congressional Record, Representative Izac a lieutenant in the Navy during the World War, was awarded the Medal of Honor.

"The additional route would aid commerce as well as the Navy by providing two strings to the bow," states the *Los Angeles Times*. "Two canals are more than twice as defensive as one, since each aids in the possible defense of the other; a foe would have to block both to isolate the coasts from each other. The cost of the Nicaragua route, \$722,000,000, is heavy, but since it would take ten years to build the cost would not all come at once.

"And it would seem worth it as an insurance against interrupted traffic."

"The practicability of the undertaking is not in doubt," claims the *Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal*. "As late as the Hoover administration a commission of Army engineers mapped out the route and found it to be entirely feasible. Nature itself has drawn the line of the waterway through the San Juan River Valley on the east across Lake Nicaragua and through the divide and river valleys to the Pacific. Diplomacy has won a perpetual right from Nicaragua to build such a canal when needed.****

"The question is, does the United States need a second canal? Has the time come to spend \$722,000,000 on another inter-oceanic waterway?"

The Nicaraguan Canal is feasible as an engineering project, think the *Wilmington, Del., News*; the *Hartford, Conn., Courant*; and *Springfield, Mass., Republican*, but they think construction of the canal would be too great a drain on national revenue at present.

Says the *News*: "\$722,000,000 for construction and \$10,000,000 annually for maintenance seem altogether too great a cost to pay for a canal that America does not need and probably will not need for many years to come."

The *Courant* maintains that the cost of the canal "would be a drain on the national revenue that would make a balanced budget in the near future almost impossible. With so many demands for money nearer home, the taxpayers of the United States may have little enthusiasm for a project that would involve a vast outlay in a remote section for a purpose the need of which has not yet been conclusively proved. The imperialistic mood in which the Panama Canal was constructed is notably lacking today."

Along the same lines the *Republican* contends that "the necessary concessions and franchises can be had, if they are not all available at present. But there seem to be more urgent uses for the money the new canal would cost, now estimated at \$770,000,000. Our unemployed must still be taken care of. It will be a hopeless job to balance the budget in the near future if the Nicaraguan Canal scheme is to be resurrected."

Representatives Lewis and Martin of Colo. give their state a 50 per cent ex-service rating, while Citron, Phillips and Shanley give the Connecticut delegation a majority of veterans. Florida's Caldwell and Peterson not only served in the World War, but the former is now a captain of the Organized Reserve and the latter a lieutenant commander of the naval Reserve. None of the Georgia delegation show any military or naval service in their Congressional Record biographies. Eight of the Representatives from Illinois have had war service, Champion, Beam, Reed, Allen, Dirksen, Arends, and Lucas, the latter now a colonel in the National Guard.

Indiana has one veteran, Boehme, while Iowa has Gwynne, Bierman and Thurston, the latter also serving in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. From Kansas, there is Patterson, Hope and Houston, the last named, a Marine. Kentucky has O'Neal, and Louisiana, Brooks and Mouton, who is now a captain of the Marine Corps Reserve. Maine has Brewster and Oliver.

Of the Massachusetts delegation, Clason, Casey, Connery, Henley, Higgins and Wigglesworth, are World War veterans, while Maryland has one veteran, Cole. Michigan has one Spanish War veteran, Michener, and four World War veterans, Wolcott, Engel, Luecke, and Hook. Minnesota's delegation includes, Mans, who served overseas with the Marine Corps and now commands a Marine Corps Reserve aviation unit, Kvale and Bernard, World War veterans. Mississippi has Rankin and Colmer, veterans of the World War. Missouri has Anderson and Zimmerman, and Nebraska, McLaughlin and Coffee, with war service.

Nevada's lone representative in the lower house—Scrugham—had World War service and now commands the 517th Coast Artillery. Representatives Powers, Thomas and Towey of New Jersey, had war service, while the New York delegation includes Bacon, who had service on the Mexican Border and in France and now is a colonel of Field Artillery Reserve, Merritt, a Reserve officer, Lanzetta and Hancock, World War veterans, Wadsworth, a Spanish War veteran, Fish, a colonel of Reserve and war veteran, and Andrews, ranking minority member of the House military committee, who was wounded in action in 1918. North Carolina has Barden, Cooley, Hancock, Umstead, Lambeth, and Bulwinkle who are ex-servicemen.

Congressmen, McSweeney, Kloebe, Hunter, White and Imhoff of Ohio, and Nichols, Cartwright, Johnson and Massingale of Oklahoma are veterans, as is Mott of Oregon, and McGraney, Bradley, Dorsey, Stack, Frey, Rutherford, Walter, Glogery, Faddis, DeMuth, and Eberharter of Pennsylvania. Rhode Island can boast a 100 per cent veteran delegation in the House, her Forand and O'Connell having served in the World War. South Carolina has Richards, Taylor and Mahon, South Dakota, Case, Tennessee, Reece, Atkinson, Cooper and Chandler, and Texas, Patman, Thomas, Poage, McFarlane, Jones and Maverick. Representative Plumley of Vermont, has had long service in the National Guard and now is a colonel of Reserves. Virginia's delegation includes Robertson, a World War veteran.

The State of Washington has sent Wallgren, a World War, and Smith, a Spanish War veteran, to the national legislature. Edmundson of West Virginia, who holds the D.S.C., represents his native hills on the veteran roll, while Wisconsin lists, Boileau, and Wyoming, Greever. Representing the Territory of Hawaii in Congress is Samuel Wilder King, a graduate of the Naval Academy class of 1910, who served in the Navy until 1924.

Army Flying Cadets

Six enlisted men of the Army Air Corps and two enlisted men from other branches of the military service are under orders to proceed to Randolph Field, Tex., and report to the Commandant of the Air Corps Primary Flying School, March 1, 1937, for appointment as flying cadets and assignment to the March 1937, class. They are:

Pvt. William C. Clark, Base Hq. and 14th Air Base Squadron, Bolling Field, D. C.

Pvt. Melvin J. Richardson, Hq. and Hq. Sq., AC Technical School, Chanute Field, Ill.

Pvts. J. C. Bailey, Jr., and Glen W. Raker, 46th School Squadron, Randolph Field, Tex.

Pvt. Homer C. Payne, 5th Air Base Squadron, Hamilton Field, Calif.

Pvt. Thomas F. Carolan, 19th Airship Squadron, Moffett Field, Calif.

Pvt. Frank J. Amberg, Station Hospital, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Pvt. 1st. Arthur G. Pinkham, 3rd Signal Service Company, Det. Hq. Co., 13th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Flood Relief in the Ohio Valley

(When the flood disaster struck the Ohio River Valley the Army contributed immeasurably to the relief of suffering and the saving of life, earning, as Secretary Woodring expressed it, "The honor of the Service and the gratitude of the Nation." At the request of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Commanding General of the Corps Area embracing the Ohio River Valley has prepared the following article.):

By MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM E. COLE
Commanding General, 5th Corps Area

WHEN the flood danger in the Ohio River Valley became imminent it was necessary to set up an organization that would meet the inevitable demands for relief when they came. Officers of the Regular Army were ordered to vital points along the Ohio River and directed to make daily reports direct to Fifth Corps Area Headquarters, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, of conditions in threatened areas, necessity for evacuation, and supplies required.

Governors of affected states were contacted. State Adjutants General dispatched National Guard officers to cities in the flooded regions who reported direct to the Governors regarding existing conditions.

As the waters rose, wire communication failed, and officers from Corps Area Headquarters were sent by automobile and plane to points adjacent to isolated cities and towns, and thence by any available means, in most instances by boat, into the flooded areas.

Reports were issued to Corps Area Headquarters as soon as investigating officers were able to return to telephonic or telegraphic points of communication. In some instances radio stations were contacted and official reports broadcast to Corps Area Headquarters.

The War Department kept in close touch with the situation at all times and General Craig frequently conversed by telephone with officers at Corps Area Headquarters.

Distributing points were established at the Columbus General Depot, Columbus, Ohio; Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Charleston, West Virginia; Ft. Knox, Kentucky and Jeffersonville QM Depot, Jeffersonville, Indiana. Later the Jeffersonville Depot became flooded and that supply point was abandoned.

Supplies were shipped from points in the Sixth Corps Area and Fourth Corps Area to the various Fifth Corps Area distributing points by rail. Numerous shipments were rerouted direct into the flood area without being unloaded.

In cities and towns not entirely inundated, residents fleeing the inundated districts were assembled in school houses, churches, and other public buildings by state and municipal authorities. Emergency hospitals were established by the same agencies and supplies of cots, blankets, mattresses, pillows, etc., furnished from military stock were forwarded by train and motor transportation to these concentration points. In other localities where entire populated areas were flooded, residents were evacuated to cities and towns well removed from the danger zone, and supplies were shipped to these points.

At the outset it was evident that orders were being duplicated in some instances. For example, city officials would call for supplies, and shortly thereafter the local relief officials would enter identical requests for the same material.

Therefore, it was found expedient to clear requests through the Governor of the state from which the request issued. This procedure did not delay the dispatch of supplies to any extent, but aided materially in effective distribution to points most urgently in need.

A few of the major items of supplies issued from Army supply depots to the Red Cross and other relief agencies, include the following:

88,565 woolen blankets
42,307 army cots
25,743 mattresses
23,370 bed sacks
1,235 pillows
1,116 pillow cases
8,055 comforts
3,241 pairs of socks
2,340 raincoats
1,296 pairs of hip boots
2,539 overcoats
4,800 mess kits
1,516 large tents
100 tons coal
650 canteens and cups
588 bed sheets
400 pairs denim trousers
2,400 towels
313 oilskin caps
357 pairs of shoes
200 lbs. of candles

These supplies were dispatched to the four states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia, which comprise the Fifth Corps Area.

Food furnished by the Red Cross was transported by Army and C.C.C. trucks to points within the flood zone. Army Engineers and the Coast Guard operated boats in evacuating refugees.

The Red Cross, American Legion, Veterans' of Foreign Wars, Salvation Army, and relief organizations in various cities and towns have rendered splendid service in this catastrophe. The C.C.C. companies have accomplished much in the transportation of supplies, evacuation, and in administering general aid.

Few reports of looting or lawlessness have been received to date. In fact, in emergencies of this nature, people exert every effort to be of assistance.

A battalion of 500 Federal troops from Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, specially trained for duty of this kind, was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, at the request of the Mayor of that city and the Governor of Kentucky. At the time orders were issued for the movement of this battalion to Louisville, the Ohio River was at its highest stage, and the convoy had to follow a circuitous route through Cincinnati and Lexington, Kentucky, which required fifteen hours to complete. Another detachment of 250 Federal troops in trucks were sent to Frankfort, Kentucky, at the request of the Governor of Kentucky. National Guard troops were mobilized and sent to the flooded cities and towns and worked incessantly in the evacuation and care of the stricken inhabitants.

Brigadier General William K. Naylor, USA, was in command of the Corps Area until my return on January 28. He, ably assisted by the Chief of Staff of the Fifth Corps Area, Col. William A. Alfante, General Staff Corps, have efficiently conducted the work of flood relief, and I consider their work worthy of the highest praise.

Army Day

The War Department is notifying the service that: "Army Day will be celebrated April 6, 1937. This celebration, which was originally sponsored by the Military Order of the World War, will be conducted under civilian auspices, and it should be given cordial Army support. Accordingly, you are authorized to provide for the celebration of the Day and to participate in celebrations arranged by the various civilian patriotic organizations in any manner which may be appropriate to the special circumstances existing within your command."

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Gen. Ford Inspects Flood Area

On Jan. 19, 1937, Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Commanding General of the Seventh Corps Area, departed by airplane from his headquarters at Omaha, to make a personal reconnaissance of the threatened flood districts and to confer with the Governors of Missouri and Arkansas.

This trip was occasioned by disquieting reports and news accounts in the daily papers, which indicated that when the Ohio River emptied into the Mississippi, a serious flood condition could be expected throughout the entire Mississippi River Basin.

After landing at Kennett, Mo., he proceeded by automobile to make his inspection of the threatened districts. Due to heavy rains and extremely bad weather, the airplanes were grounded at Kennett for five days and the inspection was made entirely by motor car. After visiting the cities along the St. Francis River Basin, General Ford proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., for a conference with Lt. Col. E. Reybold, U. S. Army District Engineer, in charge of the Memphis District of the Mississippi River.

After getting Colonel Reybold's estimate of the situation, General Ford proceeded to Little Rock, Ark., and Jefferson City, Mo., where he held conferences with Governor Carl E. Bailey and Adjutant General Daniel B. Byrd of Arkansas and Governor Lloyd Stark and Adjutant General Lewis M. Means of Missouri.

In accord with the War Department instructions, General Ford offered to the Governors concerned all necessary facilities of the Regular Army, CCC and other Federal agencies under his control.

At this time, evacuation of threatened areas was proceeding at a rapid pace and, although National Guard troops and Red Cross agencies were taxed to their limit, they were able to keep ahead of the situation and provide food for all refugees. It was necessary for the Army to provide tentage for shelter at critical points.

In compliance with the War Department directive, plans were drawn up to meet a super-flood. That is, a flood which would occasion the evacuation of some one hundred fifty to two hundred thousand people from low areas in these two States. In making this plan, certain troops of the Corps Area were ordered on the alert for possible use in the two States.

During this period, a number of officers within the Corps Area were ordered into Missouri and Arkansas to make personal reconnaissances in order to make intelligent recommendations for the use of Federal resources in planning a major evacuation.

There were also several cooking teams sent from Regular Army Posts, within the Corps Area, and ordered to assist the Red Cross and National Guard, in preparation of meals, when necessary.

Due to the long distances in the Corps Area, it was decided to dispatch truck battalions to each of the two affected States, in order that they would be on hand if the major evacuation took place.

Col. John C. Pegram was detailed as the Corps Area Commander's personal representative to advise with the Governor of Arkansas, to assist in the formulation of relief measures, and make available to the Governor, the Regular Army and CCC facilities in the State of Arkansas, when required.

Lt. Col. Woodfin G. Jones was similarly detailed for the State of Missouri.

At the present time in Arkansas, there are 21 cooking teams assisting the Red Cross in caring for some 45,000 refugees. These teams are very mobile and the plan contemplates their use in any one locality only until such time as the Red Cross agencies can get their organizations perfected.

In Missouri, the Seventh Corps Area now has 6 cooking teams, operating and assisting the Red Cross in the feeding of 24,000 refugees.

The two governors took prompt action in relief measures and excellent cooperation is reported by Red Cross and other Relief agencies, not only for immediate needs but also for future measures.

Preparedness Lesson in Flood

(With the crest of America's worst flood rushing south, the problem of handling the situation in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana falls upon the Fourth Corps Area. In response to a request from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the Commanding General there has prepared the following article):

By MAJ. GEN. GEORGE VAN HORN MOSELEY

Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area

THERE is a lesson that must be learned from this flood, which nature has been trying to teach us for a long time. It is this. These floods recur in a rather definite yearly cycle. Practically the only varying factor is the intensity. In our great mobilization plans we are building a military organization, not knowing when or where it may be employed or who the enemy may be. But with the Mississippi Valley situation, we know definitely where our enemy is and about when he may be expected to attack. Our plans to meet this situation should take a definite form, and I have been preaching this ever since my arrival here. In the formation of these plans, many agencies, local, State and Federal, are involved, and they must be properly coordinated well in advance.

In this Corps Area we have another emergency, and that is in connection with the yearly hurricane in Florida. If I am correctly informed, these hurricanes have been coming for about two million years, and they may continue, as far as I know, for about that same period. The force of the hurricane strikes about the same place. Thus, we have another problem which should form part of the civil plans of the State of Florida.

But how history repeats itself! When the wind stops blowing, when the flood waters recede, when the armistice of the war has been signed, how quickly do we forget the lesson, and how prone are we to feel that it will never happen again.

The present emergency is not going to be one of a few days, but rather one of many, many weeks. There will be many hardships among the citizens driven out of their homes. But there should be practically no loss of life, if the citizens will consent to be evacuated at the proper time. It is hard to conceive of any good coming from these disasters, but there is one thing we can do, and that is, learn the lesson which is involved. Much will be accomplished in relieving the suffering of the human being of tomorrow if we will but face the facts and remember that the flood, the hurricane, yes, and the war, will come again and again. What good excuse can we offer if we fail to be ready for any or all these emergencies!

Preparing for the flood crisis, General Moseley issued "Field Order, Number 1," extracts from which follow:

1. a. Old Man River is attacking along the entire Corps Area front, in strength beyond all precedent, and at present making his principal attack on our right flank. All signs indicate that his strength will be rolled south eventually against our center and left.

b. The resources, military and civil, of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana are being marshaled under the direction of their respective Governors and Adjutants General to meet fully the situation in accordance with previous plans. Ample reserves are available in men, material and (Please turn to Page 475)

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Comdr. W. M. McDade, USN, who led the successful mass flight of 12 PBV-1 seaplanes from the West Coast to Honolulu.

Col. Clayton B. Vogel, USMC, who on March 1 will become Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps with rank of brigadier general.

Maj. Frederick D. Lynch, AC, and Staff Sgt. Joseph L. Murray, AC, winners of the Cheney Award for 1936.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

War Department asks Congress to change name of Chemical Warfare Service; Secretary Woodring's and Secretary Swanson's statements on flood services; Thirty experimental Army field uniforms to be tested in 9th Corps Area; House approves thirteen million dollars of WPA money for Army and Navy; Names of all Navy and Marine Corps officers whose recess nominations were confirmed by the Senate?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this valuable information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Infantry "Juniors" Graduate

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Graduation exercises for the 1926-27 class of the Ft. Benning Children's School were held at the School auditorium Jan. 29, when thirteen students were presented with diplomas by Lt. Col. Maurice D. Walty, executive officer of the Infantry School.

The graduation exercises were opened by an invocation by Maj. John Manahan, Catholic Chaplain of the post, and followed by a farewell speech in behalf of the girls of the class, delivered by Barbara Thompson.

Colonel Welty then presented each of the students with their diploma, and the farewell address of the boys was delivered by John Bennett. Benediction by Chaplain Bennett closed the simple exercises.

Those students who completed their course of study and received their diplomas today were: Alice C. Dixon, Bobbie Friend, Phyllis A. Parsons, Marion E. Cheppard, Barbara J. Thompson, Edith H. Ward, John C. Bennett, Jimmy C. Cleveland, Casper T. Foster, Thomas Harp, Henry E. Kelly, Jr., Herbert J. McChrystal, Jr., and Eugene W. Wiggins.

Army Mutual Aid Association

During the week six officers were elected to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

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Appointments in Engineer Corps

The following have been selected for appointment as 2nd Lieutenants, Engineer Corps, Regular Army, as a result of a competitive examination held on Nov. 16 to 21, 1936. (The name is followed by his previous military status and home address.):

Alvin Berthold Auerbach, Res. off.—not on active duty, 5314 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Aldo Hector Bagnulo, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., 44 Van St., Revere, Mass.

Edward Henry Dillon, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Logan, Colo., 114 Montana Ave., Whitefish, Mont.

Karl Fred Eklund, Res. off. on active duty, CCC, Ft. Lawton, Wash., 836 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

Vincent Camden Frisby, Staff Sgt., Hq. Troop, 2nd Cav., Ft. Riley, Kans., 621 N. Leverette St., Fayetteville, Ark.

Jack Graham, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Lawton, Wash., 2464 N. W. Johnson St., Portland, Ore.

Christian Hanburger, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Jay, N. Y., 253 West 75th St., New York, N. Y.

Henry Wright Hurley, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 346 N. Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Robert James Jagow, Res. off.—not on active duty, 642 Goodyear St., Buffalo, N. Y.

William Perry Jones, Jr., Res. off.—not on active duty, 625 Scott St., San Francisco, Calif.

Edmonde Bernard Kelly, Res. off.—not on active duty, 718 West 178th St., New York, N. Y.

William Edward Leonhard, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 218 N. Pine St., Middletown, Penn.

Francis James Loomis, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Lawton, Wash., 6118 So. Park St., Tacoma, Wash.

Howard James Lowe, Res. off.—not on active duty, 310 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Willard Paul McCrone, Res. off.—not on active duty, 1807 Josephine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

James Walter Sloat, Res. off. on active duty, Thomason Act, Ft. Lewis, Wash., 2635 N. E. 40th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Denn Edwin Swift, Res. off.—not on active duty, Olathe, Kans.

Miles Howlett Thompson, Res. off.—not on active duty, 735 Hartford Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Takes Inf. School Post

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Col. Charles F. Thompson, recently arrived at the Infantry School from duty with the 3rd Infantry at Ft. Snelling, Minn., took over the duties of assistant commandant of the Infantry School on Feb. 1, succeeding Brig. Gen. Walter C. Short, who is departing from this post to take up his duties as commander of the 2d Brigade, with station at Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Air Corps Master Sgt. Eligibles

The Chief of Army Air Corps has announced the new eligible list of noncommissioned officers qualified for promotion to Master Sergeant. Names marked with an asterisk denote the grade of first sergeant. All others carry the grade of technical sergeant. The Technical Sergeant list is not expected to be made public for another month. The Master Sergeant list went into effect Jan. 1, 1937.

1 William Trager*	105 Walter S. Hopper
2 M. O'Sullivan*	106 Robert L. Goad
3 Michael Binder*	107 William V. Apple
4 Aaron J. Sanders	108 E. J. Raymond
5 W. L. Mathews*	109 H. D. Jones
6 J. D. O'Donnell	110 W. H. Van Matre
7 Ray Francisco	111 P. B. Jackson
8 Joseph Bohrat	112 Carl C. Roberts
9 Alfred Bernier	113 R. E. Holjer
10 J. S. Grisham*	114 J. A. Filkins
11 W. J. Napier	115 Walter Grabaky*
12 Dan W. Tingle	116 Wallace Williams
13 L. L. Johnson*	117 C. J. H. Schaefer
14 B. D. Booth	118 T. L. Willison
15 Neal Bray	119 W. J. Lofley
16 A. H. Adams	120 R. C. Peckham
17 W. J. Riley	121 L. Valtierra
18 Robert Duke*	122 S. K. Gibbins
19 George Arnold	123 W. J. Simons
20 Harry Mooney	124 Rudy J. Baros
21 B. B. Small	125 G. H. Fisher
22 Elga M. Glendy	126 N. Thermenos*
23 Ruben St. John	127 Harry Glasscock
24 B. White*	128 A. B. Jewell
25 Joe G. Laver*	129 R. C. Boward
26 E. C. Maxwell	130 E. A. Koziboski
27 John Bollenbach	131 J. R. Chambliss
28 Edward Miller	132 F. S. Adams
29 E. W. Wetteran	133 Steve Stanowich*
30 W. T. Moody*	134 Luther Warren*
31 Ira A. Goff	135 Walter Christian
32 J. A. Duprey	136 Charles Mueller
33 J. P. Grimmer*	137 August Merian
34 C. H. McKnight	138 C. F. Fusz
35 B. H. Klinger*	139 C. J. Hobart
36 Lynn B. Carr*	140 S. E. Loomis
37 William Kretz	141 Olin C. Himes
38 Waldoe Rohlik*	142 D. A. Mathews
39 John McAndrews	143 E. L. Dreier
40 L. L. Bentley	144 John J. Maroul
41 S. A. Malloy	145 B. D. Glasscock
42 Earl Hobson	146 Allen G. Myers
43 James Pearson	147 J. E. Fitzgerald
44 Peter Ceccato	148 C. A. Palmer
45 C. L. Walters	149 Robert J. Kelly*
46 Walter Stoser	150 Alfred N. Smith
47 Ralph McNeely	151 J. G. Logsdon
48 John M. Suggs	152 Clyde R. Casto
49 C. E. Leffler	153 W. B. Moorhead
50 B. J. Kendrick	154 Adolph Cattarius
51 Ross Carpenter	155 B. T. Thompson
52 E. E. Hohensee	156 Carl Hoffman
53 G. E. Harrison*	157 R. H. Thomas
54 Louis Kohn	158 Tobias Tupper
55 A. H. Harris	159 Edwin D. Thomas
56 Walter G. Ashby	160 H. F. Sampson
57 Nye P. Justice	161 T. J. Baldwin
58 C. W. Draper	162 B. R. Ferrell
59 H. A. Witsch	163 Irvin L. Clark
60 E. L. Winans*	164 Don J. Craig
61 L. V. Ward	165 C. C. Bell
62 R. R. Lorimer*	166 W. L. Jones*
63 L. M. Johnson	167 J. S. Dombeck
64 Edward Davids*	168 Vernon Mick
65 Frederick Gordon	169 Arthur Stolte
66 C. E. Moslander	170 H. E. Lawrence*
67 V. A. Innes	171 H. V. Johnson
68 H. W. Cobb	172 C. G. Waters
69 N. E. Swanson	173 John C. Rosser
70 R. E. Wing	174 D. M. Swisher
71 C. W. Doyell	175 Virgil Moore
72 K. L. M. Hans	176 P. T. Casey*
73 L. H. McGhee	177 G. E. Freshwater
74 Harry Darby	178 R. C. Parrott
75 D. A. Shepard	179 J. J. Burroughs
76 J. H. Wentzell*	180 Lee R. Wright*
77 Carl G. Lantz	181 J. R. D. Wallace
78 A. L. Wheeler	182 A. L. Revert
79 E. W. Ritenour	183 W. A. Waddell
80 Donald P. Herb	184 J. A. Forrest
81 G. E. Schmidt	185 A. E. Freathy
82 H. D. LeRoy	186 E. N. Hartley
83 J. J. Stein	187 M. P. Henneck
84 Lee E. Brown	188 W. B. Townend
85 G. D. McCartney	189 W. B. Fox
86 James G. Blais	190 Gilbert Olson
87 H. G. C. Haffner	191 Elliott Scott
88 J. B. Von Euw	192 K. B. Redifer
89 K. T. Wiedekamp	193 A. E. Randles
90 W. H. Blackden	194 R. J. Hughes
91 Charles Hluchan	195 W. E. Pope
92 W. DesMarais	196 Carl M. Faust
93 Adam M. Auer	197 J. J. Miller*
94 Peter Jensen	198 Lee Silvers
95 James W. Hill*	199 Henry Gossett
96 Louis B. Albin	200 Hugh J. Marth
97 H. W. Alexander	201 Emil Reist
98 B. A. Cheska	202 Thornton Akers
99 John Graham	203 G. D. Tomberlin
100 Carmon Crone	204 V. M. Waytulonis
101 A. W. Gargus*	205 E. C. Foster
102 H. J. Downing	206 R. E. Hamilton
103 Fred P. Miller	207 Paul Grossman
104 W. H. Turner	208 George Callaghan

209 W. D. Croy	224 O. H. Schooler
210 A. G. Junkert	225 Jewel A. Holt*
211 L. C. Walsh	226 R. L. Philapy
212 Henry H. Gray	227 F. J. Siebenaler
213 Leo I. Herman	228 Richard Hahn*
214 G. A. Mitchell	229 A. H. Gayhue
215 A. L. Ferguson	230 A. G. Hewitt
216 G. D. Brown	231 H. H. Dryer
217 G. B. Scott	232 Joseph R. Grey
218 Leo W. Axford*	233 B. F. Fulkrod
219 W. T. Harmon*	234 T. C. Totman
220 W. M. Brees	235 L. N. Johnson*
221 W. W. Crawford	236 M. D. Mannion
222 C. B. Field	237 Littleton Hudson
223 John Dozier	

Army Confirmations

The list of nominations of officers of the Army, published on page 444 of last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 30, 1937.

Army Nominations

The following nominations of Army officers were sent to the Senate, Jan. 29, 1937:

APPOINTMENTS TO TEMPORARY RANK, AIR CORPS

To be Majors—D. H. Dutton, O. A. Anderson and E. T. Kennedy.

TRANSFERS

To Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Earl Newell Hackney, Inf.; Capt. Alexander Andrew Dobak, Inf., and Capt. Chester Howard Elmes, Inf.

To Finance Department—Lt. Col. Clarence Brewster Lindner, CAC.

To Signal Corps—1st Lt. William James Given, FA.

To Chemical Warfare Service—1st Lt. Jacques Hirschhorn Rothschild, FA.

PROMOTIONS

To be major—P. H. Sperati, Inf.

To be colonels, Medical Corps—F. H. Foucar, P. W. Gibson, H. P. Carter, R. C. McDonald, C. W. McMillan, J. F. Johnston, S. S. Creighton, H. C. Michie, Jr., and A. P. Clark.

To be lieutenant colonels, Medical Corps—G. V. Emerson, W. A. Hagins, W. O. H. Prosser, G. C. Beach, Jr., J. I. Sloat, D. N. W. Grant, J. S. Simmons, C. B. Wood, A. J. Bayley, J. F. Corby, R. E. Fox, H. DeW. Porterfield, D. F. Winn, A. B. McKie, A. W. Kenner and A. Carbonell.

To be captains, Medical Corps—F. W. Seymour, L. O. Crago, J. A. Baird and A. A. Craig.

To be captain, Dental Corps—J. C. Hampson.

To be major, Veterinary Corps—E. E. Hodgson.

To be chaplain with the rank of captain—J. W. Elder.

Nat. Gd. Administrative Pay

The Secretary of War recently approved the addition of commanding officers of Engineer squadrons (motorized) and battalion quartermaster regiments to the list of those entitled to class A administrative pay as given in National Guard Regulations 58. The National Guard Bureau expects to issue necessary instructions authorizing such additional pay in the near future.

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Discuss Enlisted Pensions (Continued from First Page)

General's statement as a possible "trial balloon."

Besides "solving this problem," General Hines stated, the consolidation would make possible a saving in personnel, avoid a duplication of records and of hospital facilities. This set-up, which he termed "ideal," would probably be opposed by veterans, who favor an independent agency handling, the Administrator indicated.

The Army plan, submitted to the Veterans' Administration by the War Department this Summer, is an attempted solution of a problem which has plagued the Army for years. Under the present peace-time pension system, no distinction is made between no-commissioned officers of long service and recruits, and the fear of being forced out of the service because of a partial disability has long been a detrimental factor to the morale of the older non-commissioned officers of the Army. The Departmental proposal, would give all peace-time pensioners the higher war-time rates and would allow men with more than ten years service, an additional monthly sum, the amount of which would depend upon their rating and length of service.

No final action has been taken by the Veterans' Administration on the plan, which General Hines has promised to take up with the President. At the time General Hines testified in regard thereto—last December 16—his staff had not yet finished studying it. A detailed report on the plan is now before him, and it is expected that he will act on it in the near future.

Testifying before the Appropriations Committee on the budget estimates for the Veterans' Administration, General Hines, in discussing Regular Service pensions, spoke as follows:

"There is a demand in that group for increased rates. They have some argument for that, and the committee will be interested in the arguments they make."

"Normally, compensation laws are based upon the principle that a man will be paid for a disability according to the handicap suffered by him due to the inability when viewed in the light of the particular vocation in which he is employed. That is the basic principle of compensation laws."

"With the Army and the Navy we know that all kinds of men go into the services, depending upon the times, and their individual economic condition. So the matter of vocation is quite a problem."

"They, however, contend that there is no sound argument for a man disabled in war getting any more than a man disabled in peace, and that, therefore, they should have for the same disability—for instance, the loss of an arm—the same amount that the wartime veteran has."

"The argument is not easy to meet from that point of view, but as soon as you agree on that principle, then you depart from the basic compensation principle and you would pay men in the Regular Service who are disabled and discharged on account of disability in many instances more after they are discharged for disability than they received in their active-duty status. In other words, the compensation would exceed their pay in the service."

"The War Department has submitted to the Veterans' Administration for study a very interesting paper in which they are endeavoring to solve the problem by a combination of pension, age, and retirement. That probably would work out all right if the Veterans' Administration dealt with retirements. But aside from the retirement pay of emergency officers, which pay is really a pension, all retirements are handled in places other than the Veterans' Administration. However, the suggestion is interesting when you consider what has been done in some other countries."

"France, for instance, has a rather unique set-up. It has a Bureau of Pensions headed by a Minister. When a man retires from any service in the armed forces all his accounts pass over to the bureau of pensions. Many of those men are employed in the bureau of pensions. They are not able to carry on in the active service, but they are able to do the work there, and their retired pay is supplemented somewhat, to bring it about up to the active rate of pay, and they carry on."

"In effect they have done this: Their active services only carry active personnel, and the records and the pay of active personnel. All of the retired personnel, the veterans that are pensioned, are handled by the bureau of pensions."

"If we had, for example, a Department of National Defense with three bureaus—a Bureau of War, a Bureau of the Navy, and then a bureau of whatever you wish to call

it, veterans' affairs or pension, compensation, and retirement, or something like that—those three bureaus all heading up into one agency, you probably would have an ideal set-up."

"In the first place, you would solve this problem. The retired men's personnel could be in that bureau; they could be employed there. You would also solve the records problem, which is a tremendous problem, where we go to the services constantly for records. Those records could all be combined. I think it would have a material effect upon hospitalization. It would provide a combination of hospitals."

"It would not, however, be popular with the veterans. They would be opposed to it, I think principally because they have pride in the fact that they insisted upon the establishment of the Veterans' Bureau."

"I only mention that incidentally, because this bears upon the particular suggestion of the War Department as to a probable combination for handling this proposition, with service retirements taking the place, perhaps, of service pensions entirely."

"There is one factor, however, that the services do not consider in connection with war-time disability. When we go to war and put men in all walks of life in the Army, we take them out of their places and put them into the service. Aside from the disability, they are upset a great deal and generally the business they were in is also upset."

"It is therefore apparent that there is a marked difference between the wartime and the peacetime veterans. The men engaged in the work of the Army in peacetime take the chances that go with the service."

"And do it voluntarily," put in Representative James J. Fitzpatrick, Dem. of N. Y.

"Yes," replied the General. "The other fellow has little to say about it. He is pulled out of his business and put into a great war machine and does what he is told, with the increased potential hazards."

"Therefore, I cannot agree with my friends in the Army exactly on the proposition that they should be placed on the same basis."

Promotion of Retired Officers

Officers of the Regular Army, retired as the results of wounds received in battle during the World War, would be promoted one grade on the retired list, under the terms of a bill introduced in the House this week by Representative Merritt of N. Y. No additional pay would be allowed with the bill, the bill, H.R. 3888, provides.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Floating Dry Docks

For the second time in the past three months shipbuilding and dry dock companies this week submitted bids way out of reach of the Navy Department for construction of a floating dry dock. Sealed bids for the construction of steel floating dry dock, designated as ARD-2, were opened at the Navy Department, Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1937. Previously bids had been opened on ARD-3, a much larger structure, and the \$10,000,000 appropriated for Congress was only about two-thirds of the amount ask by the bidders.

Congress has appropriated \$750,000 for the construction of ARD-2, which will be used at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard. This dry dock, which will be 446 feet long and have a 68 foot beam, would dock destroyers, submarines and mine sweepers. The lowest bidder was the Dravo Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., builder of a smaller dry dock, the ARD-1, with a bid of \$1,182,000 for the minimum dock or shell. Nineteen other supplementary bids were submitted for additional parts which would go to make up the completed floating dry dock. Three other companies submitted bids. They were the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., \$1,326,000; the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., \$1,598,000; and the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., \$1,670,000. All these figures represent the minimum dock bids and do not include the supplementary bids.

These bids probably will be rejected by the Navy Department as they are much too high for the funds available and either Congress will be asked to increase the appropriation or navy yards will be asked to submit figures for construction of the dry dock.

Navy Nominations

The following nominations were sent to the Senate, Jan. 29, 1937:

H. R. Stark to be rear admiral.
C. W. Magruder to be captain.
E. Webb to be commander.
The following to be lieutenant commanders: F. R. Talbot, Jos. C. Cronin, C. H. Sanders.

The following to be lieutenants: D. G. Roberts, E. K. Shanahan, M. A. Nation, C. A. Myers, J. T. Brown, Jr., E. C. Madsen, M. M. George to be a chief radio electrician.

The following to be chief machinists: R. F. Baker, R. G. Lindsey, J. W. McLean, H. Miller, B. H. Faherty, C. E. Bell.

E. N. Tuttle to be chief carpenter.
The following to be chief carpenters: M. P. Sarcone, J. C. Doyle.

The following to be chief pay clerks: R. O. Stratton, E. J. Smith.

T. C. Kinkaid to be captain.
T. DeWitt Carr to be commander.
G. C. Hoover to be commander.

The following to be lieutenants: H. L. Tallman, L. B. Southerland, George A. Lewis, Thomas Ashcraft.

K. R. Miller to be passed assistant paymaster, with rank of lieutenant.

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Vincennes Trials Satisfactory

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has announced that the official preliminary trials of the heavy cruiser Vincennes were completed at Rockland, Me., Jan. 20, 1937, and that these trials had proved satisfactory. The cruiser was constructed by the Fore River Plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation.

"The ship," the department stated, "appeared to be well founded, well designed and strongly constructed. Her machinery functioned satisfactorily at all speeds during the trials."

After completing preparations at the shipyard of the contractor, it is expected that the Vincennes will be delivered to the Navy at the Boston Navy Yard for commissioning ceremonies about the middle of February. Capt. Burton H. Green, USN, will assume command of the cruiser when she is placed in commission.

After fitting out at the Boston Navy Yard, the Vincennes will depart on a shakedown cruise which will end upon her arrival at the New York Navy Yard during the latter part of June, prior to final acceptance trials by the Navy.

General Vogel Confirmed

The appointment of Col. Clayton B. Vogel, USMC, to be Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, was confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 30, 1937.

Defends Battleship Speed

A vigorous defense of the Navy Department's decision to build the new battleships with a speed three or four knots slower than those planned for other world powers is made by Mr. Robert D. Heintz, Jr., in two letters recently published in the New York Times.

Mr. Heintz, who is a member of the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps at Yale University and who last summer cruised to Hawaii aboard the USS Idaho, bases his defense not only on the United States' need for devoting weight to defensive armor and to guns but particularly to the need for a long cruising radius. "No major power except Japan," he wrote, "is required to carry on such distant operations from fueling and repair bases as the United States."

"It is all very well," Mr. Heintz said, "for Italy and France, both with Mediterranean navies, and Germany, preparing for North Sea operations; and England, never far from a base, to lay down fast, hard-hitting ships with short cruising radii. But the United States must make ample provision for getting its ships to the theatre of operations, however distant, for maintaining them there for long periods, self-sustained, and for getting them home again, without the aid of towing hawsers. One might as well ask why Italy and France habitually lay down forty to forty-five knot destroyers, while the United States contents itself with thirty-seven."

In his second letter, wherein he replied to other correspondents who had taken exception to his first letter, Mr. Heintz said:

"If I may quote again from Commander Frost's definitive study of Jutland: 'These triumphs of the Germans amply proved the correctness of von Tirpitz's theory of giving priority to defensive strength rather than offensive power.' The American theory of capital ship construction appears to be identical with the German, and we prefer to build slower ships which will be sure to remain in action rather than fast ones which might blow up in the first hour."

"For the rest, Mr. Bomser states the tactical advantages of high speeds in battle manoeuvres. I agree with him, but believe that it is impossible to build a battleship which incorporates every necessary factor to perfection. Our absolute requirements of cruising radius and protection impose a slight disadvantage of slower speed; but the Germans at Jutland also labored under this disadvantage, and the box score of casualties certainly favored them in every respect."

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Navy-Marine Corps Selection

(Continued from First Page)

partment. Whether or not they can interest other members of Congress in the matter over the opposition of other members who may be expected to carry out the will of high placed friends in the Navy Department remains to be seen.

It is probable that some sort of naval personnel legislation will be introduced independently and a hearing sought for it before the Naval Affairs Committee. If Chairman Vinson can be induced to set a hearing on anything of this sort, the committee would then undoubtedly call for the Navy studies and probably call witnesses and conduct a thorough going investigation of the whole problem. Working against such happening, however, is the usual indifference of members of Congress to anything that doesn't concern their constituents. If the matter was one in which they received letters every day or so they would be stirred into action.

Navy Transport Sailings

Chaumont — Arrives San Francisco Area Feb. 6, leaves Feb. 23; arrives San Pedro Feb. 25, leaves Feb. 27; arrives San Diego Feb. 27, leaves March 2; arrives Canal Zone March 13, leaves March 16; arrives Guantanamo March 19, leaves March 19; arrives N. O. B. Norfolk March 23.

Henderson — Arrives Guam Feb. 7, leaves Feb. 8; arrives Manila Feb. 14, leaves March 18; arrives Guam March 24, leaves March 25; arrives Honolulu April 7, leaves April 10; arrives San Francisco Area April 18.

Navy Aircraft Stores Office

Navy General Order No. 88, establishing the Aircraft Stores Office, Base Force, Fleet Air Detachment, Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., has been issued.

"The Aircraft Stores Office, Base Force, shall function as a property accounting office for all Aircraft, Base Force, units within the United States and render such returns and reports as may be required by a cognizant bureau of the Navy Department," the Order states.

Navy Relief Society

The annual meeting of the Navy Relief Society was held Thursday in the Navy Department with Admiral William D. Leahy presiding. The report of the last meeting and reports from the President, Secretary and Treasurer were approved. The following were elected as the Board of Managers:

Capt. C. M. Yates, USN, for two years; Rear Adm. Mark L. Bristol, USN-Ret.; Capt. Edward Duff (Ch.C.), USN; Rear Adm. S. E. W. Kittelle, USN-Ret.; Vice Admiral W. L. Rodgers, USN-Ret.; and Capt. Frank T. Watrons, USN, all for three years.

The Board of Managers will elect officers for the coming year at the next meeting.

Inspects Navy Chaplains

Capt. Edward A. Duff, USN, Chief of Chaplains, left Washington this week for an annual inspection of chaplains both ashore and afloat on the West Coast. He will be gone a month during which time he will visit San Diego, Los Angeles, Mare Island and Bremerton, Wash.

Senator Walsh Inspects

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, inspected the Navy Yard and Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., Thursday, Feb. 4.

On Thursday night, Senator Walsh attended a meeting of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars at Norfolk and returned to Washington yesterday.

Would Restore Naval Ships

A bill providing for the restoration, preservation and maintenance of the United States ship Wolverine and the flagship Niagara to their original condition, insofar as practicable, as historic naval relics, has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Navy Junior Selection Board

The Navy junior Selection Board to recommend lieutenants for promotion to lieutenant commander and lieutenants, junior grade, to lieutenant will convene in the Navy Department, March 8, 1937, it was learned this week. The personnel of this Board has not been decided upon.

Steam to Drive Battleships

The two new battleships to be laid down this year will be powered by steam turbines with mechanical reduction gears rather than by electric drive.

The decision to return to steam was reached following an exhaustive study of speed, tonnage and a number of other factors. Elimination of motors and generators required for electric propulsion will mean a space and weight saving of from 20 to 25 per cent, it is said. This saving, it is pointed out, will be used to provide more speed, larger guns, heavier armor protection, better compartmentation and additional facilities for planes, radio and other necessary equipment.

The United States Navy was one of the first to use electric drives, using them in the last five battleships constructed.

Ship Program Delayed

While the Navy was able to buy some copper this week, the situation with regard to the purchase of steel for the construction of Naval vessels is becoming more serious.

Another week has gone by and Labor Department officials have failed to act in the situation resulting from the inability to purchase steel for new ships. As reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, Navy officials made application to the Secretary of Labor some time ago for permission to exempt bidders from the provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act which they claim is responsible for the lack of bidders.

The Navy was told to withhold its request until a conference could be held with steel manufacturers. This conference has been held and it was stated that the steel companies contend that it is impossible to supply the Navy's specialized demands and operate on a 40-hour week. Hope was held that an exemption might be made because of the Navy's special type steel requirements, but none has been forthcoming.

Conferences, however, are still underway between the Navy and Labor Department.

USNA Board of Visitors

Following is a list of the Board of Visitors appointed to meet at the Naval Academy at 11 A. M., April 26, 1937:

By the President

Dr. George B. Cutten, President, Coigate University, Hamilton, New York.
Dr. Walter D. Scott, President, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Dr. Lee P. Sleg, President, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.
Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.
Dr. George Van Santvoord, Headmaster, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut.
Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy, Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

By the Vice President

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts (Chairman, Naval Affairs Committee, U. S. Senate, ex officio member of Board).
Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.
Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington.
Senator Frederick Hale of Maine.
Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont.

By the Speaker of the House

Representative Carl Vinson—6th Cong. District of Georgia, (Chairman, Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives—ex officio member of Board).
Representative Schuyler Otis Bland of 1st Cong. Dist. of Virginia.
Representative John F. Dockweiler of 16th Cong. Dist. of California.
Representative William D. McFarlane of 13th Cong. Dist. of Texas.
Representative Charles A. Eaton of 5th Cong. Dist. of New Jersey.
Representative Melvin J. Maas of 4th Cong. Dist. of Minnesota.

THE U. S. COAST GUARD

The 1937 International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Services were inaugurated this week by the U. S. Coast Guard, following reports of an iceberg 200 feet long in the vicinity of the North Atlantic steamer track "C." The Coast Guard cutter Cayuga sailed from the Boston Navy Yard, Feb. 3, with Lt. Ralph Graves, USCG, Ice Observation officer on board. This special cruise will be followed shortly with the regular patrol by Coast Guard cutters, which will send daily reports to the Navy Department to be broadcast for information of mariners.

This report of ice near the North Atlantic is the earliest on record since the season of 1921, when the first ice made its appearance during the latter part of December 1920. The earliest date for the commencement of the ice patrol was February, 1921, while the latest was in 1931 when the ice observation vessel did not sail until April 10.

Last year the ice patrol was begun March 23, nearly two months later than the one this year, after two ice fields were reported. The patrol was discontinued June 9, all danger from ice having passed.

This ice patrol service is undertaken by the Coast Guard annually under provision of the International Convention for Safety at Sea. It began in 1912, immediately after the sinking of the SS Titanic, when the cruiser USS Birmingham, was sent out to report on ice conditions.

Following the 1913-1914 conference of the nations for the promotion of safety at sea, the task of patrolling has been assigned to the Coast Guard and had continued with the exception of the World War period.

To Delay Cutters

Commission of the three 327-foot cutters still under construction for the Coast Guard will be delayed for an indefinite period, it was learned this week, because of the disruption brought about by the signing of personnel to flood relief work in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys. Approximately 1,600 Coast Guard officers and men are on duty in the mid-west at this time.

Comdr. Stone Trophy

The Art Project section of the Procurement Division of the Treasury has agreed to do the necessary development work and construct the memorial trophy to be awarded to the Coast Guard Air Station annually for the best record in maintenance of aircraft. The award, to be known as the Comdr. Elmer F. Stone Trophy, resembles the Lt. Herbert Schiff Trophy of the Navy.

Commodore on Retired List

Capt. John I. Bryan (E), USCG-Ret., would be made a Commodore on the retired list in the Coast Guard to rank from Jan. 1, 1936, under the terms of a nomination sent to Congress this week.

Service Legislative Summary

BILLS INTRODUCED

General

Mr. Merritt, H. R. 3887. To restore without premiums the benefits of U. S. Government life insurance to certain officers of the Army Navy, and Marine Corps.

Mr. McNary (for Mr. Johnson of Calif.), S. 1178. Applying the provisions of the act of August 12, 1935, to the retired pay of officers, warrant officers, members of the Nurse Corps, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. (Exemption from income tax).

Mr. Nye (for himself, Mr. Clark, Mr. Bone, Mr. Vandenberg and Mr. Pope, S. 1331, and in the House, Mr. Maverick, H. R. 4202. To take the profit out of war and to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus provide for the national defense and promote peace.

Mr. McGroarty, H. R. 4192. Providing for certain deductions from the retired pay of retired officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard who are required by any court to support their wives and minor children.

Army

Mr. Merritt, H. R. 3888. To promote on the retired list Army officers retired for wounds received in battle.

Mr. Hill of Ala. (by request) H. R. 3963. To authorize an appropriation for improvement of ammunition-storage facilities at Camp Stanley, Tex., and Savanna ordnance depot, Savanna, Ill.

Mr. Caldwell, H. R. 4066. To authorize an appropriation for the construction of various projects at Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Mr. Hill of Ala. (by request), H. R. 4077. To change the name of the Chemical Warfare Service.

Mr. Hill of Ala. (by request), H. R. 4078. To increase the extra pay to enlisted men for shorthand reporting.

Mr. Hill of Ala. (by request), H. R. 4080. To repeal an act of March 3, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the transfer of powder and other explosive materials from deteriorated and unserviceable ammunition under the control of the War Department to the Department of Agriculture for use in land clearing, drainage, road building, and other agricultural purposes."

Mr. Hill of Ala. (By request), H. R. 4082. To amend Articles of War 50½ and 70.

Mr. Arends, H. R. 411. Authorizing the President to reinstate Byron E. Shirley as a captain of Cavalry, USA.

Mr. Bachman, S. 1236. Authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Sgt. Alvin C. York as a major on the retired list of the Army.

Mr. McGroarty, H. R. 4196. Authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint cadets to the U. S. Military Academy from the honor graduates of honor schools designated by the Secretary of War in which Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps are conducted.

Mr. Sheppard, S. Con. Res. 5. That April 6 of each year be recognized as Army Day, and that the President be requested to order military units throughout the United States to assist civic bodies in appropriate celebration;

to issue a proclamation each year declaring April 6 as Army Day, and in such proclamations to invite Governors of the various states to issue Army Day proclamations: Provided that in the event April 6 falls on Sunday the following Monday shall be recognized as Army Day.

Mr. O'Mahoney, S. 1348: Authorizing Maj. Frederick D. Sharp, USA, to accept and wear the decoration tendered him by the Bolivian Government.

Mr. Scott, H. R. 4289. To amend the National Defense Act to permit retired enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps who served as a commissioned officer of the Army during the World War to receive the pay of a retired warrant officer.

Navy

Mr. Dimond, H. A. 3965. To authorize the establishment of a naval station in Alaska.

Mr. Vinson of Ga., H. R. 3967. To extend commissary privileges to widows of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, and also to officers of the U. S. Foreign Service at foreign stations.

Mr. Celler, H. R. 4281. Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and maintain a Government radio broadcasting station; authorizing the United States Commissioner of Education to provide programs of national and international interest; making necessary appropriations for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the station and production of programs therefor.

Coast Guard

Mr. Connery, H. R. 3893. For the relief of certain temporary warrant officers of the Coast Guard.

Mr. Bland, H. J. Res. 185. To authorize Capt. Harry G. Hamlet, Capt. Edward D. Jones, Lt. Comdr. Louis W. Perkins, Lt. Comdr. Frank T. Kenner, and Lt. Dwight H. Dexter, USCG, to accept certain foreign decorations and diplomas.

ACTION ON BILLS

Army

H. R. 856. For the relief of 1st Lt. R. G. Cuno. Passed by the House.

Navy

H. R. 1091. For the relief of Capt. J. H. Merriam, Supply Corps, United States Navy. Passed by the House.

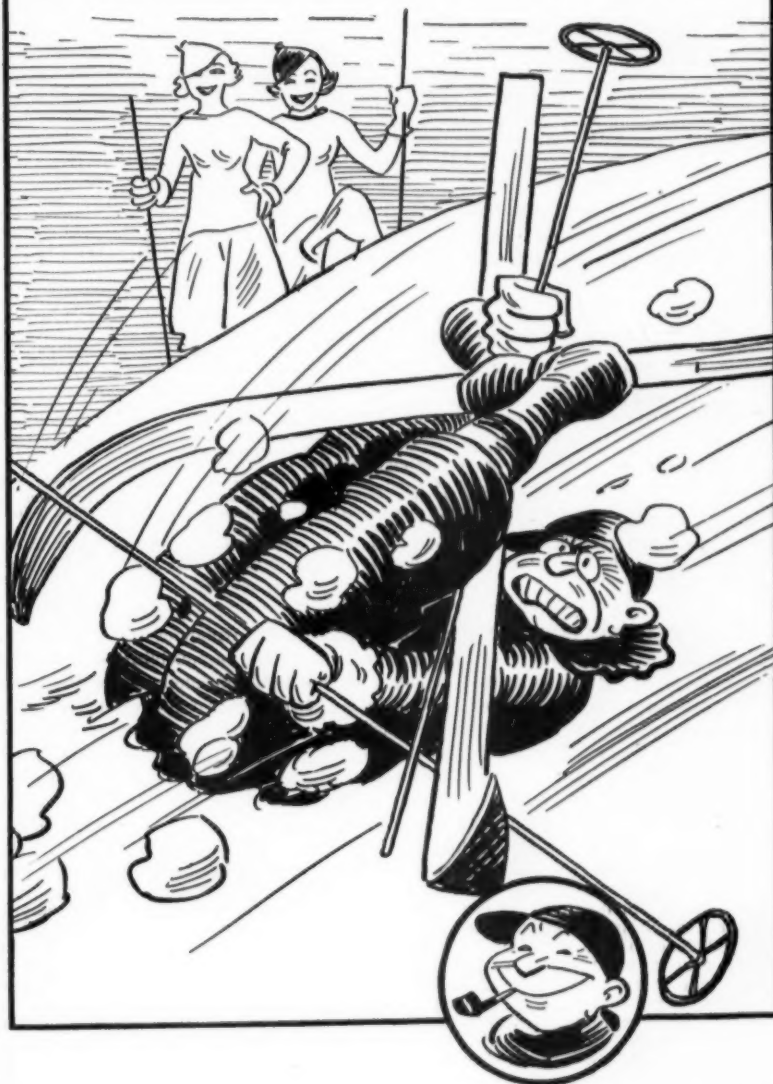
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War Department Organized Reserves



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Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. Mannus McCloskey, previous orders from 13th FA Brigade, Ft. Bragg, N. C., to 1st FA Brigade, Ft. Hoyle, Md., revoked.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, C. of S.
Col. John B. Richardson, (AGD), previous orders revoked.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. E. T. CONLEY, The AG.
Col. Emory S. Adams, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to AGD, 4th Corps Area, Hq., Atlanta, Ga., sailing from S. F., June 12.
Col. Samuel G. Talbot, previous orders amended to read: From Philippine Dept., to 5th Corps Area, Hq., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.
Col. Thomas H. Lowe, from Atlanta, Ga., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., May 27.
Col. John A. Berry, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., April 9.

From Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated after name:
Col. John F. Clapham, 8th Corps Area, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
Col. Horace F. Sykes, 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Maj. Hugh J. Fitzgerald (Cav.), 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.
Maj. Rene E. Fraile, 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass.

Maj. John A. Klein, 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.
Lt. Col. Elmer C. Desobry, from Hawaiian Dept., to O. of AG, Washington, D. C.
Lt. Col. Madison Pearson, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., May 22.
From station indicated after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., April 29:
Maj. Morris S. Daniels, Jr. (Cav.), Chicago, Ill.

Capt. Harris F. Scherer, Boston, Mass.

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG.
Capt. John E. Nolan, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to San Juan, P. R., sailing from N. Y., March 2.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES R. REYNOLDS, SG.
Medical Corps
Maj. Leroy T. Howard, from Hawaiian Dept., to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.
Capt. Richard P. Johnson, from Denver, Colo., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., April 13.
Capt. Wayne G. Brandstadt, from Panama Canal Zone, to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Lt. Col. Clarence B. Lindner, (CAC), from Boston, Mass., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., June 9.
Lt. Col. Lee R. Watrous, Jr., from Hawaiian Dept., to 3rd Corps Area, Hq., Baltimore, Md.
Maj. Louis W. Maddox, from Omaha, Neb., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., (Please turn to Page 472)

NAVY ORDERS

January 28, 1937

Lt. Francis L. Busey, det. VO Sqdn. 1B (USS New York) abt March; to VP Sqdn. 12F (USS Langley).

Lt. (jg) John S. Fahy, det. USS Waters abt Feb. 28; to USS Goff.

Lt. (jg) Archibald W. Greenlee, det. VO Sqdn. 1B (USS New York) abt March; to VS Sqdn. 1B (USS Ranger).

Ens. Francis R. Drake, det. VO Sqdn. 1B (USS New York) abt March; to VO Sqdn. 1B (USS Oklahoma).

Ch. Mach. John R. Rayhart, det. Office of Insp. of Nav. Matl., Phila., Pa., April 1, to home, relieved all active duty.

Asiatic Orders, January 25, 1937

Lt. Cdr. Andrew P. Lawton, det. Aide to Cdt. 16th Nav. Dist.; to command USS Guam.

Lt. Benjamin F. Tompkins, det. USS Pillsbury; to staff, Yangtze Patrol.

Lt. Cdr. Stephen E. Smith (SC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite; to Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Ch. Gun. Clarence M. Maloney, det. USS Black Hawk; to 16th Nav. District.

January 29, 1937

Lt. Harry E. Day, det. USS Philip in March; to instn. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. (jg) William M. Walsh, Ors. April 15 modified. Uncompleted portion orders to cfo VS Sqdn. 7B (USS Yorktown) revoked. Continue duty VP Sqdn. 14F (USS Owl).

Lt. Cdr. Robert R. Blaisdell (SC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in January.

January 30, 1937

Lt. Cdr. Charles J. Rend, det. USS Lexington about June 1; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Lockwood, det. USS Hannibal about March 15; to USS Dickerson.

Ens. Stephen Sherwood, Ors. Jan. 13 revoked. Continue duty USS California.

Comdr. William P. Mull, (MC), det. Naval Dispensary, Navy Dept., in May; to USS Colorado.

Lt. Cdr. Jesse D. Jewell, (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I., in March; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

February 1, 1937

Capt. Lewis Cox, det. 11th Nav. Dist., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Charles S. Kerrick, det. as Instructor of Nav. Reserves, Los Angeles, Calif., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. James P. Lannon, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., New York, N. Y., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Frank C. Martin, det. as Capt. of Yard, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. William D. Puleston, det. as Director of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Henry G. S. Wallace, det. 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego, Calif., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Joseph M. Deem, det. command USS Medusa in June; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. David H. Stuart, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Ward W. Waddell, det. 13th Nav. Dist., Puget Sound, Wash., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Bromfield B. Nichol, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in May; to VB Sqdn. 8B (USS Enterprise).

Lt. (jg) Galen R. Shaver (DC), det. USS Rigel in May; to USS Chicago.

February 2, 1937

Capt. Roscoe C. Davis, det. as Nav. Insp. of Machy. and Insp. of Navigational Matl., New York Shipbldg. Corp., Camden, N. J., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Charles C. Gill, to duty in command USS Astoria.

Comdr. Wilbur J. Carver, det. 1st Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Henry G. Cooper, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Lucius C. Dunn, det. USS Chester in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Robert P. Guiler, Jr., det. USS San Francisco in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Ewart G. Haas, det. 1st Nav. Dist., Boston, Mass., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Joseph Augustine Murphy, det. USS Oklahoma in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Comfort B. Platt, det. as ch. of staff, Comdr. Minecraft Battle Force, in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. James B. Rutter, det. USS Idaho in April; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Frank Slingluff, Jr., det. Naval Operations, Navy Dept., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Thomas E. Van Metre, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Comdr. Raleigh C. Williams, det. Insp. of Nav. Matl., Chicago, Ill., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Richard W. Wuest, det. 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa., about May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Cdr. Arthur F. Folz, on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. Thomas C. Reamy, det. command USS S-42 in May or June; to duty as Resident Insp. of Nav. Matl., Winton Engine Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

February 3, 1937

Capt. Jules James, det. Naval Academy in June; to c. f. o. USS Philadelphia and in command when commissioned.

Comdr. Robert W. Cary, det. Nav. War College, in May; to staff, Nav. War College, Newport.

Comdr. William Dwight Chandler, Jr., det. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C., in June; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Holbrook Gibson, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to duty as Comdr. Subm. Sqdn. 3, and addl. duty as C. O., Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Comdr. Scott Umsted, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to instn. Army War College, Ft. Humphreys, D. C.

Lt. Elmer C. Buerkle, det. USS Cachalot in May or June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. Edward A. McFall, det. USS Portland in April or May; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. James R. Topper, det. USS Idaho about April 15; to duty as Off. in Chgo., Nav. Torp. Sta., Alexandria, Va.

Lt. (jg) James T. Lay, Ors. by C. in C. Asiatic modified. To USS Schenck.

Ens. Louis R. Hird, det. VO Sqdn. 1B (USS Texas) in May or June; to USS Dale.

Ens. John G. Hunter, det. USS New York in March; to USS Louisville.

Ens. Richard S. Parst, det. USS New York in March; to USS King.

Lt. Leon M. Billings, (DC), det. Naval Academy; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Capt. Charles E. Parsons (SC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., on March 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ch. Pay Ck. Albert Fender, det. USS Henderson about April 18; to Receiving Ship, San Francisco.

CPO Transfers

Joseph A. Ashwell, CY, USS Tuscaloosa to Insp. Rectg., New York.

Noah W. Askew, CBM, USS MacDougal to Comdesron, Tenn.

Roland H. Boone, CFC, USS New Mexico to NTS San Diego, Calif.

John R. Broadbent, CGM, USS Arizona to NRS Raleigh, N. C.

Jesse H. Cannon, CY, NTS San Diego to USS Mexico.

Herluf S. Christensen, CMM, USS Hannibal

to USS Arkansas.

Robert W. Creek, CWT, USS Pennsylvania to USS Yorktown.

Robert N. Curran, CY, USS Chester to RS Washington, D. C.

Earl Davis, CBM, USS Nevada to NRS Houston, Texas.

William H. Davis, CY, RS Norfolk, Va., to RS Washington, D. C.

Frank H. J. Dickmann, CEM, USS Elliot to NRS Brooklyn, N. Y.

Richmond C. Fink, CY, USS New Mexico (Please turn to Page 473)

MARINE CORPS

February 3, 1937

Col. John Marston, about March 1, 1937, detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to duty as CO, Marine Det., American Embassy, Peking, China, via SS President Jefferson, sailing Seattle, Wash., March 13, 1937.

Capt. Hartnoll J. Withers, about Feb. 8, 1937, detached Plant of Marmon-Herrington Co., Indianapolis, Ind., to 1st Marine Brig., FMF, MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Eugene H. Price, about March 25, 1937, detached FMF, MCB, San Diego, Calif., to MB, USS Lexington.

Capt. Benjamin W. Atkinson, about April 1, 1937, detached MD, USS Lexington, to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Louis C. Plain, orders to Dept. of Pacific modified to MB, Quantico, Va., via USS Chaumont, sailing San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 23.

Ch. Mar. Gnr. Paul H. Benz, orders to Dept. of Pacific modified to MB, Quantico, Va., via USS Chaumont, sailing San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 23.

Capt. Homer L. Litzenberg, orders to Dept. of Pacific modified to MB, Norfolk, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., via USS Chaumont, sailing San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 23.

1st Lt. George N. Carroll, when directed by Comdt., QM Motor Transport School, Holabird QM Depot, Baltimore, Md., during March, 1937, detached that School, to Depot of Supplies, Phila., Pa.

1st Lt. George H. Cloud, orders to MB, NS, Guam, via Chaumont modified, assigned to duty with 4th Marines, Shanghai, China.

1st Lt. Paul J. Shovelstul, on or about Feb. 1, 1937, detached MB, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., and ordered to his home to retire April 1, 1937.

QM Ck. Clyde T. Smith, orders to Dept. of Pacific modified to MB, Parris Island, S. C., via USS Chaumont, sailing San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 23.

2nd Lt. Gordon Warner, resignation accepted, effective Feb. 15, 1937.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Army Reserve Ration—Field tests to determine the convenience of the new size Army reserve ration container will be conducted during the joint Army-Navy maneuvers on the West Coast. The ration is packed in a cylindrical fibre tube about the size of a milk bottle and contains the same ingredients as the ration which was adopted by the Army in 1925.

The reserve ration container which was put into use following the World War has long since lost its practicalness because it was not made up of normal commercial products. It was entirely too large and bulky and could not be carried conveniently in the soldier's haversack. In 1925 the ration was reduced in size. Instead of having eight ounces of corn beef only seven ounces was used; in place of eight ounces of dried beef eight and a half ounces of baked beans with plain sauce was substituted; for 12 ounces of hard bread six and six-tenths ounces was used, while the three ounces of sweet chocolate, two and four-tenths ounces of sugar and six-tenths of an ounce of coffee remained the same. However, the size of the ration though reduced somewhat was still too bulky. The ration container still had two oblong cans two inches square which contained the bread, sugar, coffee, and chocolate and two cans half the size of the other cans which contained corn beef and baked beans.

In 1933 square cans couldn't be found and industry refused to make them exclusively for the Army's use. Then the Chicago Depot of the Quartermaster Corps undertook the task of buying these same articles in identical packages. Here the Depot met a stone wall. The big difficulty encountered was the fact that the four products in the larger can—chocolate, sugar, coffee and hard bread—were made by four different industries, separate and apart from one another. Therefore, the Depot had to go through a long tedious process to get the ration which will be used on the West Coast. First corn beef had to be bought, second pork and beans, third hard bread, fourth coffee, fifth chocolate, sixth sugar. These latter four products were wrapped in cellophane. Then the Depot had to purchase empty round tin cans, then fibre tubes for holding the tin cans had to be bought. Then the cans and the products were sent over to a packing company where the right proportions of each of the four products were put in cans. Service seals had to be bought for this process and finally lumber had to be purchased to pack the rations for shipment. Also the Depot had to go through two separate packing procedures—that of assembling the products for sealing and then packing them by hand when they were sealed. In June 1936 this job was completed. A total of 2,000 rations and containers of this size were made up and will undergo tests in the joint maneuvers. The ration when completed costs 56 cents.

Study Battleship Speed—Now that it has been decided that the speed of the two battleships to be built to strengthen the fleet is to be limited to 26 or 27 knots, the officers in the fleet are discussing the tactical use that will be made of these ships after they have been made ready to join the battleships in fleet maneuvers. The expectation is that when this time arrives, the New York and Texas will have been withdrawn from active service in the battle line, leaving this to be composed of 14 battleships as at present. Since the speed of these ships cannot be increased beyond the designed limit of 21 knots, they cannot steam in maneuvers with the new battleships provided the latter utilize their designed speed of 26 or 27 knots. The tactical solution of the problem thus presented is to detach the two fast battleships from the battle line and utilize their greater speed and offensive power as a "fast wing." A tactical study of this problem has been made during the past several years by naval tacticians in connection with the solution of war problems that have fictitiously pitted the American fleet against "enemy" fleets having two or more ships powered for speeds that are four or five knots in excess of the speed of the remainder of the battle line. It has been found from the study and solution of these problems that involve a fleet possessed of two or more ships having relatively excess speed, that the greatest naval value that can be derived from them is to constitute them as a fast wing. As such, their tactical disposition stations them in advance of the head of the battle line and inboard, that is, in closer range than the main battle line. In this tactical position, the "fast wing" is in position to concentrate its gunfire on the head of the enemy line

and thus disorganize it and force a change of direction. In its tactical position ahead of and inside its own battle line, the fast wing is in the best position to break up destroyer or cruiser attacks that may be directed at the head of its own battle line.

Since our new "fast wing" is to have a speed of only 26 or 27 knots, it will be a fast wing only so far as our own battle line is concerned. It will not be fast in comparison with the battle line of certain foreign fleets, the new ships for which are said to be powered for speeds of 30 knots or better. In any sea engagements against an enemy battle line of 30 knots, our fast wing might be forced to abandon its role of a fast wing and fall back and join up with the slower ships. If this should be the case, the speed of the two battleships to be built could not be utilized to the best advantage. There are those who visualize a tactical situation that might result if a faster enemy battle line should be disposed so as to concentrate on our slower "fast wing" and thus drive it back. Aside from these speculative advances studies with respect to the speed of the new battleships, the officers in the fleet view the problem as one that is solved by the design of battleships having the maximum resistance in side and deck armor and the maximum power of offensive armament. After these requirements have satisfied, the new ships are expected to be powered for maximum speed. Since the weights to be assigned to armor, guns, and machinery are fixed within fairly close limits by the necessity of keeping inside the prescribed tonnage, it is obvious that our new battleships can achieve a greater speed than those of foreign navies, having equal gun power and defensive armor, only through the development of better underwater forms and superstructures that offer less wind resistance. Aside from these considerations, weights may be saved in future naval construction through the researches of metallurgists looking to the discovery of lighter metals having equal strength. Should these be developed, the weights thus saved can be added to the weight allotted to machinery, thus achieving greater speed.

Admiral William H. Standley, on his arrival last week at San Diego on board the battleship Wyoming of the Training Squadron, expressed to newsmen disagreement with those who believe that the speed of the two new American battleships to be laid down in June is insufficient in comparison with the speed that is reported as being incorporated in the battleships under construction in foreign shipyards. He said that the two newly designed American battleships are to have a speed of 27 or 28 knots which will make them faster than any vessels of their class now afloat. Our American capital ships are capable of 21 knots and the fastest foreign battleship now in service is credited with 23 knots. The admiral is quoted as saying further, "Our projected battleships will have the heaviest armament of any ships in the world and this will offset any speed advantage which may be held by the ships which may be constructed hereafter by foreign nations."

Navy February 1 Promotions—A total of 54 officers of the Navy became due for promotion, Feb. 1, 1937. Of this number 25 were Line officers and 29 were Staff Corps officers. Because of the retirement of Capt. Julian H. Collins, Nathan W. Post, John N. Ferguson, Matthias E. Manley; Comdrs. Scott B. McFarlane, Francis A. LaRoche, and Lt. Comdrs. George B. Blauvelt and Percival F. Patten, the following Line officers became due for promotion:

Comdr. H. C. Donald, additional number; Comdr. W. H. Carter, Comdr. R. R. M. Emmet, Comdr. S. S. Payne, Comdr. T. S. Wilkinson, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Redfield, Lt. Comdr. A. C. McFall, Lt. Comdr. H. J. Grassie, Lt. Comdr. Cassin Young, Lt. Comdr. Kneifer McGinnis, Lt. Comdr. Laurence F. Safford, Lt. F. M. S. Quinby, Lt. C. O. Glisson, Lt. W. R. Jones, Lt. J. S. Freeman, Lt. G. C. Miller, Lt. S. B. Cooke, Lt. W. V. Hamilton, Lt. (jg) C. M. Bowley, Lt. (jg) T. A. Donovan, Lt. (jg) F. E. Moore, Lt. (jg) J. E. Wyatt, Lt. (jg) J. C. Riggs, Jr., Lt. (jg) D. W. Todd, Jr., and Lt. (jg) R. L. Morris.

Because of the promotion of their running mate Comdr. S. S. Payne the following Staff Corps officers became due for promotion on that date:

Comdrs. W. E. Eaton, L. L. Pratt, H. E. Jenkins, J. J. O'Malley, W. J. Riddick, C. M. George, Luther Sheldon, Jr., R. H. Laning, R. G. Davis, J. T. Borden, C. R. Baker, Daniel Hunt, C. W. Carr, J. F. Riordan, Frederick Ceres, J. B. Helm, G. C. Rhoades, and J. C. Parham, all of the Medical Corps. In the Supply Corps, Comdrs. Smith Hempstone, J. C. Gwynne and H. B. Ransdell became due for promotion. In the Dental Corps Comdrs. H. E. Harvey, E. H. Tennent, J. A. Mahoney, L. C. Williams, P. G. White, C. H. Mack and J. R. Barber became due for promotion. Incidentally, these officers are the first to attain the rank of Captain in the Dental Corps. Lt. (jg) J. S. Bierer became due for promotion Feb. 1, also, going up with his running mate Lt. (jg) T. A. Donovan.

The Flood Control Problem—The flood disaster following the cataclysmic rains in the valley of the Ohio River undoubtedly will serve to focus attention upon the comprehensive plans submitted to Congress from time to time by the Army Engineers. In the past recommendations have been made for approximately 35 reservoirs in the Ohio basin but to date no appropriations have been forthcoming for their construction. Ten levees, too, have been recommended along the Ohio. The one at Cairo, the only one constructed, appears to be affording the protection for which it was built, while the floodway behind the New Madrid-Cairo levee also performed its intended function.

The National Flood Control Act of 1936 specifically authorizes some 270 flood control projects with an estimated construction cost of about \$300,000,000, located in 31 states and affecting nearly every State in the Union. In addition to actual construction projects, the Act authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control in some 220 localities, and to continue surveys and studies of some 18 reservoir sites.

The work authorized by this act includes about 200 projects for levees along the Upper Mississippi, the Illinois, Arkansas, Red, Wabash, Susquehanna, Columbia and other rivers. Several large reservoirs and reservoir systems for detention of flood waters were also authorized; as well as a number of projects for enlargement and rectification of flood channels to increase the flood carrying capacity of certain rivers for diversion of flood waters in excess of the capacity of existing river channels.

About 75 per cent of the flood control work authorized is for the protection of cities and towns where centers of population and concentrated property values intensify the flood hazard, or for important agricultural and industrial areas which include cities and towns. The remaining 25 per cent includes improvement of existing works to protect agricultural communities and new projects for the protection of agricultural communities now subject to overflow.

Notable among the projects authorized are: (1) A system of flood control reservoirs for the protection of the thickly populated Merrimack River Valley in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; (2) A system of reservoirs in Vermont and New Hampshire on tributaries of the Connecticut River for flood control in that river basin; (3) Levees for the protection of cities and towns along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania; (4) Flood detention reservoirs and related works for the protection of Binghamton, Hornell, Corning, Hammondsport and other cities and towns in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania; (5) A system of reservoirs in the Allegheny, Monongahela, Kanawha and Licking River Basins in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky to protect Pittsburgh, Meadville, Warren and other cities in Pennsylvania, and Clarksburg and Charleston in West Virginia and to reduce flood heights generally in the Ohio Basin; (6) A number of large reservoirs in the Arkansas River Basin in New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma and Kansas for flood control and water conserva-

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tion in that area; (7) Reservoirs, levees, main outlet channels and debris basins on the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana Rivers in California to protect the metropolitan areas of Los Angeles and Orange Counties; (8) Levee projects for flood control on the Upper Mississippi River in Iowa, Illinois and Missouri; on the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers in Illinois; on the Wabash River in Indiana and Illinois; and on the lower Columbia River in Washington and Oregon.

No appropriation has been made for the construction of flood control projects authorized by the 1936 Act, but the War Department and the Corps of Engineers is proceeding with foundation investigations and preparation of detailed plans for projects which appear most urgent for the protection of both life and property, and detailed investigations of other projects will follow as funds become available. Sufficient detailed plans will be ready so that the work can be started without delay as soon as funds are appropriated by Congress.

The following four major methods are used by the Corps of Engineers for direct and immediate control of floods, varying in their application to specific conditions:

- 1.—The construction of levees to hold the water off the land and confine it to established channels of discharge.
- 2.—The enlargement of the discharge capacity of the natural channels by various means, such as straightening, widening and deepening; in other words, by an increase of the slope or cross-section of the natural channel.
- 3.—The provision of means for the escape or diversion from the main channels into additional or auxiliary or emergency channels of flood waters in excess of the carrying capacity of the main channels.
- 4.—The construction of reservoirs to withhold, temporarily, from the natural channels water in excess of their discharge capacities, releasing this stored water in such quantity, and at such times, that it may safely be carried in the natural channels.

Of the four methods of controlling floods, the construction of levees is considered the most direct and surest method. Works, such as reservoirs, constructed at localities distant from areas damaged by floods are not so determinate and the benefits of reservoirs become smaller and smaller as distances from the reservoir sites increases. However, both levees and reservoirs afford protection to human lives as well as protection to lands affording a means of livelihood.

Under the flood control project for the Mississippi River passed by Congress in 1928, 600,000,000 yards of earth, more than twice the yardage excavated in building the Panama Canal, has been placed in the levees. The Birds Point-New Madrid Floodway in Missouri has been completed. The Atchafalaya Floodway and its northward extension to the west of the Atchafalaya River are nearing completion. The Bonnet Carré spillway structure and floodway have been completed. Levees on the south banks of the Arkansas and Red Rivers have been completed and the main Mississippi River levees are practically completed. The principal features that remain to be constructed under the 1936 amendment are: The Eudora Floodway, Flood Control projects for the St. Francis and Yazoo Rivers, the Morganza Floodway, and the additional outlet west of Berwick.

Territory around the Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee in Florida is being made "flood proof" by Army Engineers to prevent destruction which often follows hurricanes and tornadoes in this section. On the West Coast improvements are being made on channels which carry flood waters in Los Angeles County, Calif., and west of the Cascade Mountains near Seattle, Wash.

Staff Corps Selection Boards—A Supply Corps Selection Board met in the Navy Department, Feb. 2, 1937, to recommend commanders and lieutenant commanders for advancement to the ranks of captain and commander. The Board consists of Capt. Trevor W. Leutze (SC), USN, President and the following members: Capt. John F. Hatch (SC), USN; Capt. Emmet C. Godger (SC), USN; Capt. William C. Fite (SC), USN; Capt. Frank T. Watrous (SC), USN, and Capt. Elwood A. Cohey (SC), USN. Comdr. John J. Gaffney (SC), USN, is recorder of the Board. Instructions were issued to the Board to recommend four commanders for promotion to commander and 33 lieutenant commanders to commander.

Other Staff Corps selection boards will be convened shortly. Commanders with signal numbers 6841 to 6871 and lieutenant commanders with numbers 7006 to 7097 will be eligible for consideration in the Medical Corps. In the Chaplains Corps lieutenant commanders with number from 8486 to 8488 will be eligible for consideration, while in the Construction Corps commanders from 8576 to 8578 and lieutenant commanders 8611 to 8628 will be eligible. Commanders from signal number 7582 to 7597 and lieutenant commanders from 7631 to 7658 will be eligible for consideration by the Dental Corps Board.

Examination for Dental Corps, Regular Army—The War Department is announcing an examination during the week of June 14-19, 1937, to qualify candidates for appointment as First Lieutenants in the Dental Corps, Regular Army. Examining boards will be convened at Washington, D. C., Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Calif., and San Antonio, Texas. A circular of information concerning the Army Dental Corps may be secured by writing to The Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C. Applications for permission to take the examination should be addressed to The Adjutant General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

In order to be eligible to take this examination the applicant must be a citizen of the United States; a graduate of a recognized dental school; in good standing in his profession; between the ages of 22-6/12 and 31-9/12 years at the time of examination; and must have been in the practice of his profession for 1-11/12 years subsequent to graduation.

The examinations will consist of a physical examination, a professional examination in three parts—written, oral and clinical, and a determination of the candidate's adaptability for military service.

Application for this examination will not be considered if received after June 1, 1937.

Navy Buys Copper—As a result of bids submitted to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Feb. 3, 1937, the following contracts were awarded for copper, ingot, grade A, for delivery at the specified navy yards and stations: American Metals Co., 450,000 pounds, Brooklyn Navy Yard, at 13.05 cents delivery; American Smelting and Refining Co., 435,000 pounds, at 13 cents freight on board, Tacoma, Wash. This copper is for use at the Naval Supply Depot at San Diego, the Mare Island and Puget Sound Navy Yards.

Additional bids were received from Jacob Silverburg and the North American Smelting Company, but the Navy Department failed to award them contracts.

The Navy Department advertised for bids for 2,735,000 pounds of copper it will need for supplying navy yards during the next six months. However, bids were received on only 1,035,000 pounds, of which the Navy bought only 885,000 pounds. Jacob Silverburg of Amesbury, Mass., submitted a bid of 13 cents per pound for 100,000 pounds of copper for delivery to the Boston Navy Yard and the North American Smelting Co., of Philadelphia, submitted a bid of 14.25 cents per pound for 50,000 pounds of copper for delivery to the Naval Supply Depot, Sewall's Point, Va.

No bids were received by the Department for 800,000 pounds of copper for de-

livery to the Washington Navy Yard. The Washington Yard has enough copper to supply it until about the first of May, it is understood, but unless bids are reopened and the Washington Yard receives some copper within that time, the Navy Department may have to go into the open market again to secure the metal. Copper for this yard is considered essential as it is used for making guns and munitions to supply the entire Navy. The Philadelphia Navy Yard did not receive bids for 200,000 pounds of copper, nor did the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard which ask for 200,000 pounds for stock within 20 days and 200,000 every 30 days thereafter until the completion of the contract. The Bureau of Engineering also wanted 200,000 pounds for stock at the Norfolk Navy Yard but received no bids.

Reports on Incomes—Throughout the armed services preparations are being made for the filing out of income tax returns. Retired personnel, also, are engaged in this national activity. The War Department also is involved, for it is furnishing the Commission of Internal Revenue, through the Finance Officers, with a list of the following who received compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more during 1936: enlisted men on active duty, retired warrant officers, retired Army nurses, and retired enlisted men. Also for the calendar year 1936, individual Treasury Forms 1099 are prepared, covering wages, salary or compensation at the rate of \$1,000 or more per annum paid to each person, (military and civil) in and under the Army of War Department, who is paid by any Finance Officer of the Army.

Some time ago the War Department issued a circular with instructions to officers as to the filling out of their returns. However, this was rescinded under the assumption that the income tax was a question for the Treasury and that instructions, particularly on moot questions, should properly issue from that agency. In general, service returns present problems little different from those of civilians. Rental and subsistence allowances, however, are not considered part of income. This resulted from the Court of Claims decision in the case of Maj. Clifford Jones in 1925. Also it has been held that mileage must be reported but that the actual expenses of the travel may be deducted.

Coast Guard Selection Bill—Legislation providing for the "selection out" of officers of the Coast Guard when it is considered to be of the best interest to the Service is expected to be introduced in Congress shortly. The General Counsel of the Treasury has the bill under consideration and may complete the final legal draft within the next few weeks. The tentative bill drawn up by the Permanent Board of the Coast Guard was turned over to him together with the comment of officers in the field, following their consideration of the proposed bill. Under terms of the bill drafted by the Permanent Board there would be no "selection up" but rather "selection out" when it is deemed best from the service's standpoint.

Marine Corps Promotions—Because of the retirement of Col. R. S. Keyser and Capt. John M. Greer, USMC, the following officers became due for promotion Feb. 1, 1937: Lt. Col. Charles D. Barrett, Maj. Walter T. H. Galliford and Otto E. Bartoe. Two first lieutenants became due for promotion to captain but as the list has expired they will not be promoted until the Junior Selection Board makes its recommendations for promotion. Colonel Keyser retired as a brigadier general in accordance with an Act of Congress.

New Type Landing Gear—Pilots from the Office of the Chief of the Air Corps and Bolling Field recently spent several days testing and making reports on a new type landing gear for cargo airplanes. It was installed on an OA-4-B Amphibian at Wright Field and the plane was brought to Bolling Field by Lt. Pearl H. Robey, AC, USA, for further tests. The regular retractable landing gear was moved back about two feet on the hull of the plane and fixed in the down position.

This change in the location of the landing gear placed the center of gravity well forward of the wheels, so a third wheel was fixed to the front of the fuselage. This wheel aligns itself to the direction in which the plane is traveling and keeps it in a level position instead of the usual "tail down" position. Such an arrangement precludes possibility of the plane nosing over from the sudden application of brakes and considerably lessens the possibility of ground loops. The pilots who tested the equipment were reported well pleased with its performance.

Physical Effects in Altitude Flights—The following interesting conclusions were reported in a memorandum prepared in the Engineering Section of the Air Corps Materiel Division on the physiological effects of flight in the Transcontinental and Western Air high-altitude Northrop Gamma airplane at altitudes above 30,000 feet:

"a. The oxygen equipment used in the Northrop Gamma airplane was capable of maintaining normal human efficiency to altitudes of 35,500 feet and above 30,000 feet for a period of 1½ hours only under conditions of almost complete inactivity. A marked degree of oxygen-want existed above 30,000 feet, such that a small drop in oxygen pressure or moderate activity produced a comatose condition. This equipment, while it operated satisfactorily and is the most efficient of its kind, is not satisfactory for routine military or commercial use at altitudes above 30,000 feet because of the method of administration, because of the narrow margin of safety and because of the chronic oxygen-want which results in ultimate inefficiency of personnel, followed by undue fatigue and physical illness. It is not satisfactory for military use due to the fact that liquid oxygen is not readily available in war.

"b. The sudden removal of this oxygen supply at 30,000 feet produces gross mental and physical inefficiency in from 30 to 60 seconds and induces complete unconsciousness in 60 to 90 seconds.

"c. A descent from 30,000 feet at the rate of 2,000 feet per minute without oxygen results in unconsciousness after 90 seconds and gross inefficiency for nine minutes or until about 12,000 feet is reached.

"d. Severe oxygen-want may cause mental retardation and confusion for 30 minutes after the oxygen-want has been relieved.

"e. Ascent to 30,000 feet and above at a rate of 1,000 feet per minute may cause joint and muscle pains of unknown origin."

Travel Via Vessels Flying American Flag—The Bureau of Navigation has called attention to the fact that "the law requires that all officers in traveling via commercial steamer on official business, where the Government pays for such passage, must travel on vessels flying the United States flag. It sometimes happens that officers are directed to proceed to a port outside the United States via a Government vessel, but prefer, and are authorized by the Bureau, to proceed via any other route or steamer of their own choice with the understanding that no additional expense to the Government will be involved. This permits the officer concerned, after completion of his travel, to submit a claim for the amount it would have cost the Government had he proceeded as directed in his orders.

"Occasionally, however, an officer purchases transportation on a steamer which does not fly the United States flag, with the result that, in view of the present law, he is unable to obtain reimbursement to which he would have been entitled had he traveled on a vessel flying the United States flag.

"These cases are most prevalent among officers en route from the Asiatic Station to the United States via Europe, or among those traveling between New Orleans and the Canal Zone."

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 469)

May 4.

1st Lt. John R. Gilchrist, from Panama Canal Dept., to 1st Corps Area, Hdq., Boston, Mass.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.

1st Lt. James V. Hagan, from student, Engr. School, to 5th Engr., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

1st Lt. Gunnard W. Carlson, from student, Engr. School, to 5th Engr., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, C. of O.

Maj. Stewart E. Reimal, from Omaha, Neb., to O. of C. of O., Washington, D. C.

Capt. James W. Freeman, from Dover, N. J., to 7th Corps Area, Omaha, Neb.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. ALLISON, CSO.

Lt. Col. Hammer Huston, previous orders revoked.

Maj. Melvin E. Gillette, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

1st Lt. Alvin L. Pachynski, from Washington, D. C., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., sailing from N. Y., June 9.

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

MAJ. GEN. ALBERT H. BLANDING, C. of NGB.

Col. Herold James Weiler, (FA), from Washington, D. C., to his home and revert to inactive status, June 15, 1937.

Col. Oswald Wilson McNeese, (Inf.), from New Orleans, La., to active duty, O. of C. of NGB, Washington, D. C., for three year tour of active duty effective June 15, 1937.

Maj. Theodore Sedgwick Paul, (FA), previous orders revoked. To GSC, Washington, D. C., active duty from Feb. 2, 1937 to Aug. 1, 1937.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, C. of CAV.

Col. William R. Pope, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Org. Res., 8th Corps Area, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Maj. Donald A. Young, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., April 8.

2nd Lt. William J. Hanlon, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to 1st Cav., Div., Ft. Clark, Tex.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., C. of FA. Maj. Richard W. Hocker, detailed in IGD, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to IGD, Washington, D. C.

Maj. Louis J. Fortier, from 1st FA Brigade, Ft. Hoyle, Md., to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md. Capt. Frederick P. Munson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to GSC, 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC.

Col. Albert Gilmor, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to Org. Res., 2nd Corps Area, New York, N. Y. Lt. Col. Edgar H. Thompson, from New York, N. Y., to 3rd CA, Ft. Stevens, Ore., sailing from N. Y., April 29.

Lt. Col. Harold E. Small, from Bridgeport, Conn., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., May 4.

Maj. Harry R. Pierce, from Panama Canal Dept., to Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

Maj. Hubert A. McMorrow, from Ark. NG, Hot Springs, Ark., to Philippine Dept., sailing from N. Y., May 27.

Maj. Evann C. Scaman, previous orders amended to read: To Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., June 9.

Maj. Phillip F. Biehl, previous orders revoked. From Philippine Dept., to Instructor, Calif. National Guard, San Francisco.

Maj. Wilfred H. Steward, from Philippine Dept., to Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of INF. Col. Charles W. Mason, from Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to his home and await retirement.

Maj. Harry E. Fischer, from Oshkosh, Wis., to 24th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

Maj. Edwin H. Johnson, previous orders amended to read: From Waterbury, Vt., to Instructor, N. Y. National Guard, Buffalo, N. Y.

Maj. Claude M. Adams, from Gainesville, Fla., to 5th Brigade, Vancouver Bks., Wash., sailing from N. Y., June 9.

Maj. Percy W. Clarkson, detailed in IGD, from 3rd Brigade, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to IGD, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Maj. Bryant E. Moore, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to College of City of N. Y., New York, N. Y.

Maj. Raymond L. Shoemaker, from Hawaiian Dept., to Instructor, N. Y. National Guard, Schenectady, N. Y.

Maj. Harry I. T. Creswell, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to temporary duty, G-2, War Department and then to Tokyo, Japan, as Assistant Military Attache, sailing from N. Y., May 27.

From station indicated after name, to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., June 18: Maj. Albert B. Hensley, Littleton, Colo.

Capt. Thomas W. Roane, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. George A. Taylor, previous orders revoked.

Capt. Edwin J. McAllister, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., June 18.

2nd Lt. Hamilton A. Twitchell, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., March 18.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. OSCAR WESTOVER, C. of AC.

Col. H. C. Kress Muhlberg, from Baltimore, Md., to Langley Fld., Va.

Lt. Col. Ross G. Hoyt, (Major), from Washington, D. C., to Barksdale Fld., La.

Lt. Col. Ernest Clark, (Major), from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to 3rd Corps Area, Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Col. Charles B. Oldfield, (Major), from Langley Fld., Va., to Ft. Lewis, Wash., sailing from N. Y., March 18.

From Panama Canal Dept., to station indicated after name:

Lt. Col. Richard H. Ballard, (Major), Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

1st Lt. David H. Baker, Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. William D. Eckert, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

1st Lt. Draper F. Henry, Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. William H. Maverick, March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Thomas L. Mosley, Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Aubrey Hornsby, (Captain), from Bolling Fld., D. C., to Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Maj. Charles W. Steinmetz, (Captain), from Middletown, Pa., to Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Isalah Davies, (Captain), from Philippine Dept., to Randolph Fld., Tex.

Maj. Francis M. Brady, to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., for observation and treatment.

From station indicated after name, to student, AC Tactical School, Maxwell Fld., Ala., sailing from S. F., July 10:

Maj. Albert F. Hegenberger, (captain), March Fld., Calif.

Maj. Reuben C. Moffat, (captain), Rockwell Fld., Calif.

Maj. Carlyle H. Ridenour, (captain), Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Capt. Everett S. Davis, Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Capt. Delmar H. Dunton, Hamilton Fld., Calif.

Capt. Edward M. Robbins, AC Representative, Northrup Corporation, Englewood, Calif.

1st Lt. Edward H. Alexander, March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Robert L. Schoenlein, March Fld., Calif.

1st Lt. Lloyd H. Watnee, March Fld., Calif.

Maj. Franklin O. Carroll, (Captain), Wright Fld., Ohio.

Maj. Charles H. Dowman, (Captain), Randolph Fld., Tex.

Maj. Robert D. Knapp, (Captain), Kelly Fld., Tex.

Maj. Alfred W. Marriner, (Captain), Washington, D. C.

Maj. Warren A. Maxwell, (Captain), Selfridge Fld., Mich.

Maj. Jasper K. McDuffie, (Captain), Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. Omer O. Niergarth, (Captain), Detroit, Mich.

Maj. Clifford C. Nutt, (Captain), Kelly Fld., Tex.

Maj. Leonard D. Weddington, (Captain), Randolph Fld., Tex.

Maj. John F. Whiteley, (Captain), Langley Fld., Va.

Maj. John G. Williams, (Captain), Patterson Fld., Ohio.

(Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding page)

Capt. Clifford P. Bradley, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. Demas T. Craw, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.
Capt. Glenn L. Davasher, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Howard E. Engler, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. Ralph E. Fisher, Langley Fld., Va.
Capt. Donald R. Goodrich, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capt. Mervin E. Gross, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Wilfred H. Hardy, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. Cecil E. Henry, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Capt. Reuben Kyle, Jr., Brooks Fld., Tex.
Capt. Charles W. Lawrence, Randolph Fld., Tex.

Capt. Harlan T. McCormick, Selfridge Fld., Mich.

Capt. Charles T. Myers, Randolph Fld., Tex.
Capt. Richard E. Nugent, Langley Fld., Va.
Capt. Clyde K. Rich, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. George F. Schulgen, Langley Fld., Va.
Capt. Edgar T. Selzer, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. James C. Shively, Scott Fld., Ill.
Capt. Benjamin T. Starkey, Chanute Fld., Ill.

Capt. Patrick W. Timberlake, Wright Fld., Ohio.

Capt. Stewart W. Towle, Jr., Washington, D. C.

Capt. John W. Warren, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Capt. Lee Q. Wassner, Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Capt. Otto P. Weyland, Kelly Fld., Tex.
Capt. Robert W. C. Wimsatt, Chanute Fld., Ill.

Capt. Hobart R. Yeager, Kelly Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Philip D. Coates, Brooks Fld., Tex.
1st Lt. Paul T. Cullen, Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

1st Lt. Minton W. Kaye, Bolling Fld., D. C.
1st Lt. George W. Hansen, Philippine Dept.

1st Lt. Mills S. Savage, Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. Raymond L. Winn, Hawaiian Dept.
From present assignment at Maxwell Fld., Ala., to student AC Tactical School Maxwell Fld., Ala.

Capt. Harrison G. Crocker.
Capt. Clarence F. Horton.

Capt. Sigmund F. Landers.
Capt. Kenneth C. McGregor.

Capt. George H. Sparhawk.
Capt. James B. Jordan, from Chicago, Ill., to O. of C. of AC, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Haynie McCormick, from Scott Fld., Ill., to Moffett Fld., Calif., sailing from N. Y., March 18.

1st Lt. Francis M. Zeigler, in addition to other duties is detailed under provisions of a Jt. Res. of Congress, for duty with Dept. of Commerce for a period of 1 year in Philippine Islands.

1st Lt. James F. Olive, Jr., from Mitchell Fld., N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., June 9.

1st Lt. Marvin L. Harding, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., April 13.

1st Lt. Edward W. Suarez, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., March 12.

1st Lt. Romulus W. Puryear, from Barksdale Fld., La., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., March 18.

1st Lt. William H. Tunner, from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Norris B. Harbold, from March Fld., Calif., to Philippine Dept., sailing from S. F., June 18.

1st Lt. Roger V. Williams, from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., April 13.

From Hawaiian Dept., to station indicated after name:

1st Lt. Marshall Bonner, ACTC, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. Charles F. Born, ACTC, Randolph Fld., Tex.

1st Lt. William B. Offutt, March Fld., Calif. From station indicated after name, to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from N. Y., June 9:

1st Lt. Harold R. Maddux, Barksdale Fld., La.

1st Lt. William C. Mills, Barksdale Fld., La.

1st Lt. John R. Sutherland, Langley Fld., Va.

From Hamilton Fld., Calif., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from S. F., May 8:

1st Lt. George D. Campbell, Jr.

1st Lt. Roy H. Lynn.

1st Lt. Birrell Walsh.

From Barksdale Fld., La., to Panama Canal Dept., sailing from N. Y., April 8:

1st Lt. Gabriel P. Disoway.

1st Lt. Paul R. Gowen.

1st Lt. Stephen B. Mack.

2nd Lt. John G. Benner, previous orders revoked.

2nd Lt. Dolf E. Muchleisen, from March Fld., Calif., to Hawaiian Dept., sailing from S. F., April 13.

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of each of the following named officers is announced:
Capt. Kirk Broadus, Cav., to Maj.
Maj. John Kellher, FA, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Newton G. Bush, Inf., to Maj.
Maj. Edgar Erskine Hume, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Walcott Denison, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. James E. Ash, MC, (subject to examination), to Lt. Col.

Maj. Bascom L. Wilson, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Henry L. Kraft, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Paul R. Hawley, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. John Dibble, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. George C. Dunham, MC, to Lt. Col.
Maj. Robert B. Hill, MC, to Lt. Col.
Capt. Stanley W. Matthews, MC, to Maj.
Maj. Julius J. Babst, CHC, to Lt. Col.

TRANSFERS

Lt. Col. Sydney S. Winslow, CAC to QMC.
1st Lt. Robert E. Schukraft, CAC to SC.
1st Lt. Clarence H. Gunderson, FA to CWS.
2nd Lt. James W. Totten, AC to FA. From Langley Fld., Va., to 5th FA, Madison Bks., N. Y.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Allen Reinhart, previous orders amended to read: To 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

S. Sgt. Brady V. Smith, 1st Signal Company, now on temporary duty with the 17th Signal Service Company, Washington, D. C., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., to report to CO Fifth Signal Service Company, for temporary duty in connection with signal supplies for flood relief.

S. Sgt. Irvin H. Rose, 17th Signal Service Company, Washington, D. C., is transferred in grade of staff sergeant to the Hawaiian Department, sailing from N. Y., June 9, 1937.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Jan. 31:

S. Sgt. Frank S. Wens, Inf., Schofield Bks., T. H.

1st Sgt. Guy W. Short, Inf., Schofield Bks., T. H.

S. Sgt. Richard M. Alley, MD, Ft. Jay, N. Y., with rank of Capt.

1st Sgt. Benjamin F. Lantz, QMC, Baltimore, Md.

1st Sgt. George Jones, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

T. Sgt. Alfred F. Truax, DEMI, Cambridge, Mass., with rank of Capt.

1st Sgt. William H. Cook, Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga.

S. Sgt. James A. Matthews, QMC, Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

1st Sgt. Juan L. Contapay, CAC, (PS), Ft. Mills, P. I.

The following enlisted men are retired at the place indicated on Feb. 28:

M. Sgt. Adolph H. Lienhart, MD, Atlanta, Ga., with rank of Capt.

Sgt. Gregorio Gemenis, QMC, (PS), Ft. Wm. McKinley, P. I.

1st Sgt. William M. Morrison, Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.

RESERVES

Lt. Col. T. H. Murphy, Chem.-Res., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. E. A. LePense, Air-Res., to Langley Fld., Va.

1st Lt. A. W. Francis, Jr., Chem.-Res., to Chicago, Ill.

2nd Lt. H. W. Heacock, QM-Res., continued on active duty at Philadelphia, Pa., until Sept. 11, 1937.

1st Lt. W. R. Abrahamson, QM-Res., continued on active duty at Philadelphia, Pa., until Sept. 11, 1937.

Lt. Col. F. F. Henneman, FA-Res., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

2nd Lt. A. H. Toulmin, Air-Res., to Barksdale Fld., La.

Following promoted to grade after name:

2nd Lt. R. L. Crowner, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. J. R. Frost, Engr.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. W. T. Gunter, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. C. M. Mayes, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. W. H. Poet, FA-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. H. L. Smith, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

1st Lt. S. W. Smith, Cav.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. H. H. Yokes, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. R. B. Galloway, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

2nd Lt. R. C. Horne, Fin.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. Johnston, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. K. A. King, Cav.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. F. A. Puglia, Inf.-Res., to 1st Lt.

2nd Lt. C. W. Sylvester, CA-Res., to 1st Lt.

1st Lt. F. S. Tutton, Inf.-Res., to Capt.

CPO Transfers

(Continued from Page 469)

to NRBu New York.

Harry D. Fuller, CBM, NTS Norfolk to USS Yorktown.

Denver E. Hackleman, CGM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Jarvis.

John E. Hieater, CMM, USS Jacob Jones to NPG Dahlgren, Va.

Wilbur Hipsley, CMM, NTS Norfolk to RS Washington, D. C.

Ell E. Hood, CWT, NRS Macon, Ga., to Comdesron Ten.

Harry F. Hurlbert, CMM, NRS New Haven to USS Hannibal.

Edmund Ingley, CMM, USS Owl to RS Washington, D. C.

Warren M. Kelsey, CPhM, NTS San Diego to USS Reina Mercedes.

Lewis M. Kennard, CMM, RS Washington, D. C., to USS Enterprise.

Erwin A. Kerndl, CMM, NRS San Francisco to USS Jarvis.

Howard King, CCStd, RS Puget Sound to USS Idaho.

Glen Lane, CMM, NRS Detroit, Mich., to USS Colorado.

George E. Long, CMM, NRS Richmond, Va., to USS Arkansas.

Daniel H. Marrama, CTM, USS MacDonough to Torpedo Sta., Newport.

Noble I. Marshall, CGM, USS Minneapolis to NTS Great Lakes, Ill.

Daniel C. McCarthy, CEM, NRS Philadelphia, to Comdesron Ten.

Arlieigh T. McDonald, CBM, NRS New Orleans to USS Nokomis.

Joseph J. Miller, CSE, RS Norfolk to USS Medusa.

William C. Miller, CPhM, USS Chaumont to NRS Denver, Colo.

Harry D. Myers, CCM, NRS Albany, N. Y., to USS New Orleans.

Clarence E. Nace, CCStd, USS Nokomis to Twelfth District.

Philip S. Orvin, CTM, Torpedo Sta., Newport, to USS Fanning.

Julian C. Parker, CRM, N. Hosp. Mare Island, to USS Henley.

Charles Puffer, CSM, USS Memphis to NTS Newport, R. I.

William L. Pumphrey, CSMth, USS Melville to USS Yorktown.

Charles E. Rogers, CTM, N. Hosp. Phila., Pa., to Comdesron Ten.

Hilton E. Rosengarten, CQM, NRS Indianapolis, Ind., to USS Hannibal.

Joseph Rzepka, CCStd, USS Childs to RS San Diego, Calif.

John W. Sautner, CY, NRBu New York to USS Chester.

Leonard E. Schellberg, CBM, USS Jacob Jones to USS Porter.

Carl N. Sears, CMM, USS Nitro to NRS Richmond, Va.

Frank B. Shipple, CMM, NRS Springfield, Mass., to USS Arkansas.

Raymond H. Sigler, CQM, USS Portland to NRS Houston, Tex.

Thomas Smith, CCStd, NTS Great Lakes to USS Nokomis.

Roy C. Stephenson, CPhM, N. Yd. Mare Island to USS Argonne.

Thomas R. Wallace, CSK, RS Boston to USS Cummings.

Elmer L. Ware, CMM, USS Shark to Subdiv. Four.

Victor H. Zook, CPhM, N. Hosp., Wash., D. C., to N. Hosp. Pearl Harbor.

Frederick J. Birkett, Vacancies two, Senior C. C. Paden, Vacancies seven, Senior Lt. -S. P. Mehlman.

Richard E. Morell, Vacancies ten, Senior Lt.

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Personals

Maj. William D. Hohenthal, CAC, USA, Mrs. Hohenthal and infant son Alan, returned to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Jan. 30, 1937, after three months leave, most of which was spent in California. While on leave, Major and Mrs. Hohenthal visited Capt. and Mrs. George H. Bardsley, OD, USA, at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Mendenhall, Jr., CAC, USA, at Ft. MacArthur, Calif., and Lt. and Mrs. Murray W. Clark, (SC), USN, in San Diego, Calif. Major Hohenthal will resume his duties in Rio de Janeiro, as a member of the United States Military Mission in Brazil.

Mr. Will D. Wills of 221 East 35th St., New York City, wishes to announce that his mother, Mrs. Mary Motz Wills is improving rapidly after her serious operation at Walter Reed Hospital last week.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Arthur, CAC, USA, entertained a number of people of the Post and the Naval Air Station, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 26th, at a dinner at their quarters in celebration of their wedding anniversary and in honor of their house guests, Mrs. Arthur's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Baugus. After dinner most of the guests played roulette. The Bank's winnings were donated to the American Red Cross for flood relief. In addition to the guests of honor, the following guests were present: Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. F. Humbert, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clifford Jones, Maj. and Mrs. Lyman Passmore (USMC), Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Harrington, Lt. and Mrs. G. C. Miller (USN), Capt. and Mrs. E. W. King, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Hafer, Capt. and Mrs. R. T. McLamore, Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Hatch, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Harriman, and Capt. and Mrs. Granger Anderson.

As a welcome to Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC, recently appointed commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Holcomb, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, USMC, entertained at dinner, Feb. 2, at the Army and Navy Club. There were 36 in the company.

Capt. Alexander McCone, FA, USA, now stationed in Panama, has arrived in Washington on leave and will be at the Army and Navy Club while here. Captain McCone was formerly an aide at the White House, on duty at Ft. Myer.

Col. and Mrs. William P. Wooten, USA-Ret., and 1st Lt. Sidney Wooten, Inf., USA, sailed from New York Feb. 4 for a two months' cruise around South America.

Navy Department Arrivals

The following Officers have reported to the Navy Department for duty in Washington, D. C.:

Capt. A. Sharp, Bureau of Navigation.
Lt. Comdr. D. A. Spencer, Bureau of Navigation.

Lt. S. B. Cooke, Bureau of Aeronautics.


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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. JOHN ALLEN BEALL, JR., who before her marriage to 2nd Lt. John Allen Beall, jr., Inf., USA, at Portland, Ore., Jan. 14, 1937, was Miss Anne Thomas Hodgman (Nancy), daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman, USN-Ret., niece of Capt. William Chambers, (MC), USN, and niece of Capt. R. C. Giffen, USN.

Weddings and Engagements

Col. and Mrs. Earl McFarland of Governors Island, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ann McFarland, to Lt. Hamilton Austin Twitchell, USA.

Miss McFarland was graduated from The Madeira School of Washington in 1932 and from Vassar College in 1936. Lieutenant Twitchell is a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1935, and is now assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry, Fort Jay, N. Y. The marriage will take place in March.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Paul B. Dungan, USN, of Cambridge, Mass., have announced the betrothal of their daughter, Miss Catherine Dungan, to Lt. (jg) Richard S. Mandelkorn, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Mandelkorn of Peoria, Ill.

Miss Dungan attended National Cathedral School here and is now studying voice at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge. Lieutenant Mandelkorn, who was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1932, is completing a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The wedding will take place in the spring.

Announcement has been made of the coming marriage of Miss Anna Frances Turner of Towanda, Pa., to Ens. John Nevin Shaffer, USN, of the class of 1935 at the Naval Academy. Ensign Shaffer is a brother of Lt. (jg) Leland Griffith Shaffer, USN.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Alice Jean McDermott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. McDermott, to Capt. Guy B. Henderson, AC, USA.

Miss McDermott is a granddaughter of the late J. R. Flannery of Montreal, father of American lacrosse, and is descended from the Ladd family of New England.

They will be married soon at San Antonio, Texas, and will reside at Randolph Field.

Lt. Comdr. Frank E. Moyer (CHC), USN, Chaplain of the Submarine Base, Coco Solo, and Mrs. Moyer, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Esther Arabelle Moyer, to Lt. (jg) Alfred L. Cope, USN.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Frederick Rasmussen of Bremerton, Wash., announce

the engagement of their daughter Wilma Catherine to Ens. Earle G. Gardner, Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earle G. Gardner of Bethesda, Md.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Kinsley Henderson, daughter of Mr. Irving J. Henderson and the late Mrs. Henderson of Washington, to Ens. Wyman Howard Packard, USN, is announced by her father.

Ensign Packard graduated from the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1935 and is now stationed on the USS Tennessee at San Pedro, Calif. The wedding will take place in Washington in June.

Miss Barbara Bonnycastle, daughter of Mrs. Henry Bonnycastle and the late Col. Bonnycastle, has selected Tuesday, Feb. 16, as the date of her wedding to Mr. Frank Graves Erskine. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening at St. Alban's Church, Washington.

Mrs. E. F. Agnew of San Diego, Calif., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Eleanor, to Ens. Richard D. Shepard, USN, of the class of 1934 at the Naval Academy. Ensign Shepard is the son of Capt. and Mrs. George W. Shepard, (MC), USN. The wedding will take place the latter part of March.

Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Gaines Roberts, who were married in London, Jan. 12, 1937, went to Paris following the ceremony. They will stay at the Grand Hotel there until they leave for Monte Carlo, where they will make their home.

The couple were married at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Lieutenant Commander Elliott B. Straus, Assistant Naval Attache of the American Embassy in London, acting as best man. Mrs. Roberts is the former Mrs. Arnold Reiter, of Budapest, widow of the late Mr. Reiter, who was a prominent manufacturer of coal-tar products in Hungary, Roumania and Yugoslavia. She is Hungarian by birth and is the daughter of Mr. Mihaly Engel, of Timisoara, and her brothers are Mr. Yeno Engel, of Vienna; Dr. Mihaly Engel, Jr., of Arad, and Mr. Henrik Engel, of New York. Captain Roberts is a graduate of Oxford and of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was formerly attached to the American Embassy in Paris while taking a course as "Elève Libre à l'Ecole des Mines," and graduating subsequently at the Ecole du Génie Maritime. After serving thirty years in the Navy, he retired upon his own application and after graduating from the Temple University Law School in Philadelphia, he became a member of the Philadelphia bar. During recent years he has been traveling on the Continent and has made a trip around the world. The couple first met in Budapest five years ago.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Betty G. King, daughter of Mrs. I. N. King of San Diego, Calif., to Ens. Donald G. Irvine, USN, now on duty at the submarine school at New London, Conn. The wedding will take place in March. Ensign Irvine was a member of the class of 1934 at the Naval Academy.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary G. O'Brien, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. John O'Brien, USA-Ret., to Ens. Raymond Englebert Doll, USN. The wedding will take place in June.

Col. and Mrs. Adelno Gibson, CWS, USA, of Governors Island, New York City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Emily Adele, to Mr. Robert Murray Field, son of Maj. and Mrs. Robert Baxter Field, QMC, USA. Miss Gibson is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Leonard, of Albany, N. Y. She was graduated from Cornell College about two years ago.

Mr. Field is a grandson of Col. Robert Alexander Young, of Camden, S. C., and of Mrs. Julia Wittemore Young, of Charleston, S. C. Colonel Young was a

member of the Confederate Army, an aide to General Johnston, and was the nephew of Maj. Gen. Joseph Brevard Kershaw. Mr. Field, who received his education in Paris, is connected with the Brooklyn Edison Company.

The wedding is expected to take place early this Spring.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William Radford Coyle, of Bethlehem, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Jane, to Ensign Oliver Davis Finnigan, Jr., USN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Finnigan, formerly of Bethlehem.

Miss Coyle attended National Cathedral School in Washington and Vassar College. Ensign Finnigan graduated from Bethlehem High School in 1930, Mercersburg Academy and the United States Naval Academy in the class of 1935. He is at present in Bethlehem on leave from the USS Talbot based at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Miss Coyle's father is an officer in the Marine Corps Reserve, and a former member of Congress from Pennsylvania. He served on the House Committee on Naval Affairs where his knowledge of the service contributed to much constructive legislation. He served with the Marines from 1900 to 1906 advancing to the rank of captain. He took the short course at the Naval War College in 1900. In 1913 and 1914 he served as a captain in the Pennsylvania National Guard and in 1918 again served as a captain and then as a major in the Marine Corps.

The engagement of Miss Jane Thorpe to Mr. William Hoadly Powell of San Diego, Calif., was announced by her mother, Mrs. George T. Thorpe, recently. Miss Thorpe, who is the daughter of the late Col. George T. Thorpe, USMC, was educated in the Institut des Essarts in Territet, Switzerland; Holton Arms, in this city; Pine Manor in Wellesley, and later studied music in Paris with Mme. Cecily Gilly of the Opera Comique.

Mr. Powell is the son of Mrs. Powell and the late Dr. William Frederick Powell of San Diego. He is a graduate of the University of California and received his law degree there. He is a member of the State bar of California and was associated with the firm of Harvey H. Atherton. He has also been with the Department of Justice in Washington and is now practicing law in the Capital.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hornby of Redlands, Calif., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor Burrell Hornby, to 2nd Lt. John de P. T. Hills, AC, USA, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy in the class of 1934, now stationed at March Field.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
February 4, 1937

The chief of staff of the Army and Mrs. Malin Craig will observe their final "at home" of the season in their quarters at Ft. Myer, Va., on Sunday, Feb. 7, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of the new chief of naval operations, will receive Saturday afternoons in February from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock in the admiral's house at the Naval Observatory.

Mrs. Richard Sears, wife of Capt. Richard Sears, FA, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., is stopping at the Martinique.

Mrs. Sam F. Parker, wife of Maj. Sam F. Parker, MC, USA, of Ft. Monroe, Va., is at the Martinique for several days.

Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Timberlake, CAC, USA, of Lake Forest, Ill., are in Washington for several weeks.

Maj. H. C. Minnith, Cav., USA, of Ft. Meade, S. D., is at the Martinique for an indefinite stay.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 2, 1937

Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Logan spent last week-end in Washington as the guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert O. Roesch.

Lt. and Mrs. T. J. Hamilton were the honor guests at a dinner given by the officers of the Naval Academy Athletic Association, at the New Annapolis Roads Club on January 29.

Comdr. and Mrs. Herndon B. Kelly, of Southgate Avenue have left for a Mediterranean cruise and will come back through Europe, returning in May.

The Naval Academy Women's Club met on February 1, with Professor Ford K. Brown, as the speaker. The usual tea was served.

Lt. and Mrs. W. A. P. Martin recently gave a cocktail party in honor of Mrs. Mary Frances Veith and Mr. James M. Magruder, jr., whose marriage took place on Feb. 3.

There was an officer's hop at the Naval Academy Officer's Club on Jan. 31, following the boxing meets.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Charles Edison, recently paid a visit of inspection to the Naval Academy.

Lt. and Mrs. Frank R. Talbot gave a cocktail party on Jan. 27, at their home on Southgate Avenue, in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Duncan Curry, jr. Lieutenant Commander Curry is commanding officer of the USS Claxton, which is now here.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

February 1, 1937

Maj. Gen. Upton Birnie, jr., Chief of Field Artillery of Washington, D. C., was the week-end guest of Col. Jacob L. Devers and Mrs. Devers. General Birnie was accompanied to West Point by Col. Thomas J. Christian, who is passing the week-end as the guest of Capt. G. Bryan Conrad and Mrs. Conrad, at their home, The Squirrels, in Highland Falls.

On Friday evening General Birnie was guest of honor at a dinner and smoker given at the Officers' Club by the Field Artillery officers who are on duty at the Military Academy.

The corps of cadets had General Birnie as their luncheon guest on Saturday and in the afternoon the Field Artillery officers and their wives entertained him at a tea dance at Culm Memorial Hall following which he was the dinner guest of Maj. Gen. William D. Connor and Mrs. Connor. On Sunday Colonel and Mrs. Devers entertained at a luncheon for General Birnie and had as their other guests General and Mrs. Connor, Capt. and Mrs. Edwin L. Sibert and Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Hart.

The first of a series of duplicate bridge tournaments under the direction of Capt. George W. Hickman, jr., was held at the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening. There were eleven tables in play. Colonel and Mrs. Chauncey Fenton had top score and Lt. and Mrs. McLemore were second on the East and West side. Capt. and Mrs. Hensley were top and Mrs. Glasgow and Mrs. Kirkpatrick were second on the North and South side.

Honoring Miss Theresa Quinn of Panama, who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. John Crume and Mrs. Crume; Lt. Joseph W. Cox, jr., and Mrs. Cox entertained at dinner at their quarters on Wednesday. Their guests included Capt. Donald P. Booth and Mrs. Booth, Lt. E. Blair Garland and Mrs. Garland, Lt. Woodbury M. Burgess and Mrs. Burgess, Lt. Alexander M. Miller, Sr., Lt. James W. Green, jr., and Mrs. Green, Lt. Carl T. Fritzsche and Mrs. Fritzsche and Lt. Marshall Hurt, jr.

Mrs. Richard P. McDonough, wife of Lt. R. P. McDonough, USN, and her son Bruce of Newport, R. I., arrived at the post on Wednesday to pass ten days as the guests of Mrs. McDonough's brother and sister-in-law, Lt. John A. Berry, jr., and Mrs. Berry.

Lt. Lawrence M. Guyer and Mrs. Guyer have as their guests for two weeks Mrs. Guyer's mother, Mrs. Frederic Bowen Lincoln of Elizabeth, N. J.

QUANTICO, VA.

February 4, 1937

Mrs. Charles H. Lyman gave a tea Jan. 31, from 4 to 6 o'clock for the wives of the officers of the Fleet Marine Force. The ladies who assisted Mrs. Lyman at the tea table were Mrs. James J. Meade, Mrs. C. J. Miller, Mrs. Frederick A. Barker, Mrs. William S. Fellers and Mrs. Alan Shapley.

There was a uniform dance at B. O. Q., Jan. 30. Before the dance Capt. and Mrs. John D. O'Leary, USMC, entertained at cocktails at their quarters and afterwards they had a dinner party at B. O. Q., in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Leary of Jersey City, N. J., who were their guests last week-end.

Another dinner party which was given Jan. 30 at B. O. Q. before the dance was that at which Capt. and Mrs. Ernest E. Linsert, USMC, were hosts.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Leander A. Clapp, USMC, had as their guest last week-end Capt. R. A. Theobald, USN, who is a member of the staff at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clapp gave a buffet supper party Jan. 31, at their quarters in honor of Capt. Theobald.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

January 31, 1937

Vice Adm. William T. Tarrant, Commander of the Scouting Force, and Mrs. Tarrant entertained members of the admiral's staff and their wives at a dinner Wednesday night aboard USS Houston, temporary flagship. They were assisted by their daughters, Misses Ruth and Anita Tarrant.

Wives of two high ranking Navy officers shared honors at the smartly-appointed luncheon Wednesday in Lakewood Country Club, at which wives of officers attached to USS Pennsylvania were the hostesses. The honor guests were Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch and Mrs. Edward C. Kalbfus, wife of Vice Admiral Kalbfus. The third honor guest was Mrs. Robert Grimes Coman, wife of Captain Coman, commanding USS Vestal. Covers were marked for forty-five. Details were arranged by Mrs. Simon P. Fullinwider, jr., wife of Lt. Comdr. Fullinwider, assisted by Misses S. S. Cook, Charles Maynard Cooke, jr., E. E. Larson and E. J. Sullivan.

Mrs. Frank H. Sadler, wife of Rear Adm. Sadler, was guest of honor at the monthly luncheon Tuesday in Lakewood Club sponsored by wives of USS Chester officers. Mrs. Kenneth Chappell, wife of Captain Chappell, USMC, and Mrs. Robert B. Twining, wife of Lt. Commander Twining, were hostesses.

An informal reception was given by Capt. Wilhelm Friedell, commanding the USS Colorado, and Mrs. Friedell from 5 to 7 yesterday in the Villa Riviera for seventy-five service set friends.

One of the gay parties last night in Lakewood Country Club was given by Capt. Perry Reynolds, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, and Mrs. Reynolds in celebration of the officer's recent promotion to his new rank. Guests assembled in the Reynolds' home for cocktails and went to the club later. When the Marine Corps officers go south with the Fleet for maneuvers Mrs. Reynolds will visit in San Diego with Lt. and Mrs. Kenneth Shook, USS Sands.

Mrs. Leo Welch, wife of Captain Welch, commanding USS New York, is entertaining for a six weeks' visit Mrs. William L. Petrikin and Mrs. John D. Petrikin, her mother and sister-in-law. Miss Margaret Buck, daughter of Representative Buck, has returned to San Francisco after a ten-day visit with Mrs. Ernest H. von Heimburg, wife of Lt. Commander von Heimburg, during which she was much feted.

FT. McLELLAN, ALA.

February 2, 1937

Maj. Walter R. Mann has been ill of influenza. His condition is reported much improved.

Maj. William H. McCutcheon and Mrs. Bishop entertained Col. and Mrs. George F. Baltzell and Maj. and Mrs. John W. Mott at a dinner in honor of their guests Mrs. Ralph Ingram and Mrs. B. T. Rogers of Washington.

Maj. and Mrs. Walter R. Mann will have a buffet supper Sunday night in honor of their guests Mrs. Lee S. Elliott and Miss E. T. Fisher of Portland, Oregon.

Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Scott and Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Thackston entertained with a dinner at the Post Exchange Friday night. Following the dinner the party of fifty danced and played bridge at the Officers' Club. Mrs. A. J. Thackston and Mrs. Alfred Parham were presented with gifts in honor of their birthday.

Mrs. Alfred Parham entertained the Book Club with tea and bridge at the Officers' Club on Tuesday.

Lt. and Mrs. Paul A. Mayo arrived Friday from Panama in time to attend the dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Scott and Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Thackston.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

February 2, 1937

Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh P. LeClair, USN, were guests of honor at a dinner at the San Diego Club Saturday evening, given by the former's associate officers on the USS Altair, the command of which Comdr. LeClair is now leaving.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Sinclair Gannon, USN, were hosts Friday evening at a dinner honoring Admiral and Mrs. William H. Standley, USN-Ret., and on Thursday Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred E. Montgomery, USN, entertained at tea in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Standley. Other affairs were given for the visitors.

The city and chamber of commerce entertained at luncheon on Tuesday at Casa del Rey Moro Cafe in Balboa Park Captain Reid and his officers from the Canadian naval vessel, the Skeena.

Mrs. Charles C. Hartman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hartman, USN, has been visiting for a short time in Long Beach as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rutherford Brown. Capt. and Mrs. John N. Ferguson, USN, have recently transferred their residence from Washington, D. C., to Coronado, where they have purchased a house.

Rear Adm. Wilson Brown, USN, who arrived on his flagship, the USS Wyoming, on Monday, and Mrs. Brown were guests of honor at a dinner given by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Douglas McDougal, USMC, at the latter's quarters at the Marine Base, on Friday evening. Covers were laid for twelve.

Capt. Byron McCandless, USN, has arrived on this station for duty, accompanied by Mrs. McCandless and their daughter Velma.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King, USN, entertained yesterday afternoon at their Coronado home for seventy-five friends during the cocktail hours.

General Moseley's Flood Plans

(Continued from Page 463)

supplies (Regular Army, National Guard and CCC) to reinforce the resources of the States.

2. The line of the Mississippi levees will be supported and held by labor personnel as requested by the Engineers, so that evacuation of the civil population, if it becomes necessary in any areas, may be accomplished behind that line without the loss of a single human life and with a minimum loss of property.

3. The Corps Area front will be divided into three sectors, as follows:

a. The right (north) sector: the State of Tennessee and that part of Kentucky west of the Cumberland River; headquarters, Nashville, Tennessee.

b. Center sector: the State of Mississippi; headquarters, Jackson.

c. The left (south) sector: Louisiana; headquarters, New Orleans.

(1). Each sector will be under the supervision of the State Adjutant General, acting under the direction of the Governor and under the instructions of the President communicated through the Corps Area Commander.

(2). An officer of the Regular Army, representing the Corps Area Commander, will be stationed at each sector command post. All requests for relief coming from the sector will head up to the Adjutant General of the State. Should he find himself unable to meet any call, he will turn the same over to the representative of the Corps Area Commander in his office, who will forward the same to Corps Area Headquarters after assuring himself of the wisdom and necessity of each such request.

(3). The plans for evacuation prepared by the State Adjutants General which are now being carried out will be continued. These plans are based on meeting the worst possible situation which can arise at any point. The officers of the United States Engineer Corps, engaged in River and Harbor work, will keep sector commanders advised of the flood situation and give ample warning of any impending flood condition requiring the evacuation of citizens. Evacuation will be progressive, from lower areas first, and the refugees informed as to place of assembly for transportation; how and when they are to go.

(4). Refugees will not be organized into separate camps, but rather they will be superimposed on existing communities to an extent not to exceed 25% of the population of such community. CCC companies may be used to house and feed not to exceed 200 individuals each.

(5). In the evacuation of any town or community the local officials and police should be the last individuals to leave so that property may be protected. These same officials should keep in close touch with the situation so as to be the first to return to any community and safeguard all property before any

depredations can be committed.

(6). It is assumed that Governors of States will authorize the use of the National Guard, their equipment and property, wherever its employment may be necessary. Organizational equipment should not be used unless the unit to which it belongs is employed.

(1). Nothing shall interfere with the evacuation of human beings.

(2). Except for the movement of human beings, nothing will interfere with the supply of the refugees.

(3). No property of any sort will be moved if such movement interferes with 1 and 2 above.

(4). A well organized system for traffic control will be set up in each sector.

Accompanying Field Order No. 1 was the following note for the State Adjutants General, Fourth Corps Area:

You are reminded of the discussion we have had on this subject during the last three conferences of the State Adjutants General, Fourth Corps Area, when the necessity of planning for these emergencies (including the yearly hurricanes in Florida) was outlined. The present emergency should be considered as a rehearsal for floods still to come in a rather definite yearly cycle and definite plans on a practicable basis should be the outcome of this emergency.

History of Ft. Slocum

Col. Edwin Gunner, Inf., who assumed command of Ft. Slocum, New York, on August 8, 1936, is greatly interested in making up a history of Ft. Slocum. Some data has already been obtained and it is thought possible that service people who have information about or photographs of Ft. Slocum may be willing to lend same. All available photographs, both of the post and of former commanding officers are desired. Also any historical data. Photographs should be labeled, if possible, and those of former commanding officers should show the dates of command.

Maj. Stuart Cutler, Inf., the Adjutant at Ft. Slocum, will be pleased to receive any photographs or data contributed and will see that all material loaned is returned in good order.



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FA Service Practices

Service practices of the Field Artillery held during the six months period ending March 31, 1936, were conducted in a satisfactory manner, according to comments compiled by the Adjutant General as a result of study of the reports of service practice of the Field Artillery.

"Many units appear to have followed definite, well-laid plans toward a final objective; some still are not up to standard in this respect," it was stated. "In general, the reports showed marked improvement and progress along the lines desired."

The following comments were made with respect to the number and types of problems fired:

The proportion of axial and lateral problems totals 72.8%; all other types of problems total 27.2%, as compared with 68% and 32%, respectively, as shown in the last analysis. These proportions show no improvement in distribution of problems by type. From the tactical viewpoint, so far as the reports indicate, the axial and lateral problems involve targets against which the fire can be observed directly. While unquestionably there will be many such cases under service conditions, it is difficult to visualize no high a proportion.

The majority of cases, under service conditions, do not permit the observation of fire against the target itself, and it is necessary to use either unobserved fires or transfers of fire. Such cases involve important technical procedures and should receive corresponding appropriate attention in service practice. If unobserved fires are prepared against targets which actually are visible, it is readily possible to verify the solutions by firing. Several independent solutions by different methods all can be verified by one firing. Similarly, transfers of fire should include all recognized methods of check adjustment and transfers, in judicious proportions, with adequate verification by firing, so as to afford well-rounded training.

The check adjustments preliminary to transfers of fire may well replace all or the greater part of the precision adjustments which the table indicates were fired against the targets themselves. This procedure would cause no loss of training in axial and lateral conduct of fire; and at the same time, there would be additional training in a type of fire of the greatest tactical importance.

Liaison and forward OP problems show a proportion of 8.7%, as compared with 2% for the last analysis; but of the 8.7%, slightly over 6% were fired by three organizations; the remaining 2.7% were fired by the remaining 27 organizations. Manifestly, liaison and forward OP problems will be encountered under service conditions in a proportion greater than that now included in service practice throughout the Field Artillery. Consequently, it is desirable to place greater emphasis on this type of problem, wherever overhead cover is available or can be constructed.

Many organizations carried on service practice with a variety of assumed tactical situations. This is good practice and tends to stimulate interest. Other organizations apparently did not assume tactical situations at all.

It is desirable that a reasonable proportion of firing problems involve the tactical occupation of a position; it is even more important in firing the limited allowance of costly service ammunition that properly conceived tactical conditions prevail during the firing itself, including the types of targets and the procedures employed in attacking them.

With regard to the employment of tactical problems, it is desirable that a reasonable proportion of fire direction exercises be included. These exercises can be so planned that their various phases may include reconnaissance and occupation of position, use of the observed fire chart, schedule fires, liaison shoots, air observation shoots, high burst and center of impact adjustments, and transfers of fire, interspersed with fire on assumed targets of opportunity by batteries by means of the usual firing methods. All fire direction exercises should include some of the last. In conducting such exercises, the maximum instruction may be obtained by so planning the exercise that all officers of the battalion may participate in the various duties involved. Rotation of duties on succeeding problems to create familiarity with staff and command duties is most desirable. A continuation of the same exercise over several days of service practice is effective, thus affording the maximum time for instruction of all concerned. Instruction is enhanced by the use of duplicate staffs to prepare and check all data involved, and by the location of the battalion fire direction center at the OP to facilitate observation by the maximum number of officers of all firing planned during the exercise.

Discussing the distribution of problems among officers, it was stated:

The allotment of problems to officers is an important function of the unit commander and should be made with care. In general, this allotment showed a decided improvement

over the past. However, there were several cases where the distribution could have been improved. The percentage of problems fired by an officer should, in general, be inversely proportional to his years of service, with additional consideration given to non-graduates of The Field Artillery School.

In assigning problems the officer in charge should consider the ability and experience of the officers. In many cases this was not done. Junior officers with little or no firing experience were assigned difficult lateral problems, whereas axial problems would have been more appropriate in many cases.

Summarizing the activities, the following important points were noted with a view to future improvement in service practice:

(1) Distribution of Service Practice Time:—Greater care in planning for service practice to obtain the maximum possible results is essential. There is considerable room for improvement in this respect.

(2) Number and Types of Problems:—(a) The types of problems should accord more closely with anticipated tactical requirements.

(b) Fire direction exercises should be employed to greater extent.

(c) A greater proportion of tactical fires, such as transfer, liaison, and high burst, is desirable.

(3) Ratings:—Greater care should be exercised in rating problems in keeping with the errors made, ammunition expended, time involved and other elements which would affect the results of the fire under service conditions. Where a problem appears to be given a rating inconsistent with the above, a special comment should be included with the report.

(4) Time:—Times reported, in general, warrant effort toward improvement. Preliminary training using simulated methods to facilitate handling of fire should be stressed.

(5) Determination of Initial Data:—Attention is invited to the obvious necessity of training officers in all recognized methods of determining the initial data. In general, estimation should be considered an exceptional method, to be used only when a more accurate determination is impracticable; it is usually expensive in ammunition, an important consideration in service practice in peace.

(6) Distribution of Problems among Officers:—The necessity of assigning problems to individual officers according to their relative instructional needs has been commented upon repeatedly in the past, and although improved, conditions in this respect still are not altogether satisfactory.

(7) Preparation of Form 820-A including Comments by Officers in Charge of Firing:—Although many reports were excellent, the exercise of greater care in rendering reports and comments is essential. Some reports submitted had omitted important items of information, and lacked comments essential to proper analysis of the reports.

Independent Air Corps Bill

Representative Wilcox, of Fla., said this week that Chairman Hill of the House Military Affairs Committee, has promised him a hearing "within the next ten days" on his bill to set up an independent Air Corps within the War Department.

The changes contemplated under the Wilcox bill would not conflict with the President's reorganization plans its author contends, declaring that he considers that any alterations in the military set-up are not contemplated under the Chief Executive's plans.

Establishment of the Air Corps as an equal component of National Defense with the Army, under the Secretary of War, would be effected by the Wilcox bill. The air agency which would be created would have entire separation from the Army in all matters of budget, supply, training, personnel, planning, and procurement, it is provided in the measure.

Would Tax PX's

All goods sold by post exchanges, commissaries, ships' service stores and like agencies on military and naval reservations would be subject to state sales taxes under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Schwartz of Wyoming. The bill, S. 929, has been referred to the committee on finance and reports asked of the Departments concerned. It will be called up for consideration by the committee in the near future, it was stated. Under the terms of the bill, "All sales of tangible personal property not sold for the exclusive use of the government" would be made subject to state tax which now exists in 23 states. The procedure for collection is similar for that used under the law passed last year making gasoline and oil sold on government reservations subject to state tax, with periodic reports

required of post commanders.

An amendment to the bill is being considered, it was stated in Senator Schwartz's office, making all sales and purchases, wholesale and retail, of malt and spirituous liquors on government reservations subject to state excise taxes.

Junior Marine Selection Board

As several members of the Junior Marine Corps Selection Board were called upon to testify before the House subcommittee on Navy appropriations this week, the recommendations of officers for promotion of captains and first lieutenants will not be made until the first of next week. The Board met Jan. 18, 1937.

Consider War Profits Bill

Adequate armed forces, an effective industrial mobilization plan which will provide sufficient war materials and as far as possible "take the profit out of war" and a strong "cash and carry" neutrality program, were advocated by Bernard M. Baruch before the House Military Committee, Feb. 4, as the best means of keeping this Nation out of war.

Testifying on the Sheppard-Hill industrial mobilization bill, the chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War pointed to the incompatibility of the Administration's reciprocal tariff policy with pending neutrality legislation which would rigidly limit exports at a time a foreign nation would need our trade the most, and urged that if such legislation is enacted we must protect ourselves from possible reprisals by laying in at least a year's supply of strategic materials not obtainable in the United States.

"If we cut off articles other than munitions we are sure to have retaliation. We must now—if we intend doing that—purchase not less than a year's supply of the essentials which we do not produce, such as tin, nickel, rubber, sugar, coffee, tea and mica," Mr. Baruch warned.

Endorsing the Sheppard-Hill measure, Mr. Baruch proposed that it be amended to permit the President to place a "ceiling" on wages and all services as well as on the price of materials and to add tax provisions to recapture 95% of additional profits resulting from increased production brought on by the war. He warned, however, that attempts to prevent war profits should not wipe out the normal profits, for this, he declared, would break down our industrial machine at the time it is needed the most. Affirming the importance of strong defense forces, he declared:

"The apparent isolation of the United States has always caused us to lag behind the rest of the world in the matter of national defense. Once every generation, regularly, we have paid a frightful price for this neglect. A state of armed neutrality can preserve its neutral character much easier than unarmed neutrality can. Who can believe that, had we been ready to fight in 1917, we should have been subjected to English interference and to German insolence that finally made us fight? With a law that would put in automatic operation a mobilization of our vast industrial fighting power, what nation would dare attack us? By enacting such a law as this we shall have written for ourselves the best national peace insurance policy that any country ever had."

Hold Joint Exercises

The Army units detailed to take part in the Joint Army, Navy, and Marine Exercises that have for their objective, the capture of San Clemente Island off the southern coast of California early this month, embarked on the transport St. Mihiel at San Francisco on January 29. The ship proceeded to San Pedro where intensive landing force drills will engage the infantrymen and field artillery components during the following ten days prior to the actual commencement of the attacking operations.

The infantrymen participating consist of 550 men and 30 officers from the 30th Infantry from the Presidio and are under the command of Maj. John F. Goodman. Joined with them will be 165 men and 12 officers of the 10th Field Artillery from

Ft. Lewis, Wash., under the command of Maj. L. A. Dougherty. The Army attacking tactics will be directed by Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, assisted by Col. Irving J. Phillipson, commander of the 30th Infantry.

Prior to the departure of the Army units from San Francisco, practical landing force drills were the order of the day for the past two weeks. These have consisted of landing from boats on the waterfront of Crissy Field, embarking and disembarking field pieces from boats, and going over the side of a "transport," equipped with jacob ladders, especially erected for the purpose on the shore line of Crissy Field.

The capture of San Clemente Island has been entrusted to the Army forces, combined with the Fleet Marine Force and Marine air squadrons. These have been assembled at San Diego under the command of Brig. Gen. Douglas C. McDougal. The Marine brigade, numbering nearly 2,000 officers and men, will be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. J. Meade and the Marine air squadrons will be led by Col. Roy S. Geiger. The fleet marine force to be engaged has been made up from the Quantico units which have been brought to the west coast by the Wyoming, flagship of the Training Squadron and the USS Antares, and the Marines regularly stationed at San Diego.

The responsibility for the defense of San Clemente has been taken over by selected ships of the Fleet under the command of Vice Adm. William T. Tarrant, commander of the Scouting Fleet. Vessels of the Submarine Force have been detailed to deny the waters surrounding the Island to the transport carrying the landing force units of the attacking force.

During the period of the Exercises, the Army units will be quartered on board the St. Mihiel. It is proposed, during this time, to make actual field tests to determine the effectiveness of the new type reserve ration. In size, the ration is only slightly larger than a pint bottle. The package contains a day's ration for one soldier and includes corned beef, pork and beans, soluble coffee, sugar, milk chocolate, and hard tack.

Service Pay Situation

Senator Pat McCarran, leader of the congressional group seeking pay increases for lower paid Government employees, coming out of a conference on the matter with President Roosevelt, Feb. 1, declared that he was "most hopeful" for the success of his bill.

No hearings have as yet been set by the Senate Civil Service Committee on the McCarran bill, pending receipt of reports from the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget. Various groups not included in the bill — it includes only those in the classified service making under \$3,500 a year—are expected to ask to receive its benefits, when the measure is called up for consideration by the committee. Not having any union or association to represent it at such a hearing, personnel of the armed services are hopeful that some of their friends on Capitol Hill will insist on their case being heard.

With service pay having remained practically stationary since 1908, during which period all other Government groups received material increases, the Services are confident that once Congress realizes the justice of their situation, it will be remedied. In dealing with the lower income groups, it is pointed out, the enlisted men of the armed services are at the bottom of the pay scale, while the junior commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers undoubtedly receive less compensation for the responsibilities assumed than any others in the Government service. Moreover, it is shown that the President's reorganization committee's recommendation for increased pay for the more responsible Government posts, to encourage men of ability to continue in the service, peculiarly applies to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, the armed services having many more assignments of great responsibility than any other Government agency.

Radio in Flood Relief

Emergency radio facilities which played an important role in the rescue and relief work in the Ohio valley are being shifted to the threatened Mississippi valley, where they will be augmented to give adequate communications service to the area. Plans for complete coverage of the flood zone, in close cooperation with military and civic authorities, are now being put into operation by the Radio Corporation of America and its service companies.

During the days of terror along the Ohio, local broadcasting stations, police and amateur operators, working with fifteen mobile short wave units sent into the area by the National Broadcasting Company, did yeoman service in spreading warnings of danger, evacuating marooned householders, relaying personal messages which assuaged fear and reunited families, and arranging for quick delivery of emergency medical supplies and food. The fullest cooperation was given to local and state authorities by the crews of these portable units which were sent to inundated key cities along the river from NBC headquarters in New York and Chicago. The public outside the flood area was kept informed of developments by more than a hundred broadcasts relayed from 30 points to NBC network stations in Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Covington, Cincinnati, Nashville, New Orleans and other cities in eight states.

The Ohio valley disaster called into play every radio facility and demonstrated the value of this modern form of communication in such a crisis. In addition to the regular broadcasting channels, scores of efficient amateur operators in the area relayed messages. Flooded sections were scanned from airplanes and rescue boats were directed to needed points by radio. Many transceivers, highly efficient little sets weighing only five pounds, were pressed into service in rowboats to pick up instructions from planes and from dry-land stations, thus saving valuable time and undoubtedly resulting in the saving of many lives which would have been lost had rescue been delayed. Receiving sets even were transferred from automobiles to the boats, hooked up to batteries, and used to receive orders. When power failed anywhere along the line, emergency transmitting equipment was rushed by airplane from New York or Chicago to restore service within a few hours. In response to inquiries from the Coast Guard, RCA Manufacturing Company immediately offered its entire available stock of specially designed short wave battery operated receiving sets.

All of these services of radio will be continued wherever need arises in the now threatened area of the Mississippi valley. The powerful Radiomarine and R. C. A. Communications stations at St. Louis and New Orleans, at the head and foot of the threatened area, have supplemented their man power in anticipation of full time operation on flood relief work. The NBC mobile units are riding the crest of the flood, keeping abreast with the height of the emergency as it progresses past Cairo and down the valley. Some of the units have been sent ahead of high water to aid in spreading warnings and, where necessary, orders for evacuation, broadcast from Vicksburg and other cities in the danger zone.

Fly to France Field

Nine planes of the 90th Bombardment Squadron left Langley Field, Va., Feb. 5, 1937, on a "routine" navigation trip to France Field, C. Z., a distance of 1,950 miles. The first leg of the flight—810 miles—was Miami, Fla., while the second, 1,140 miles—was directly to Panama, over Cuba.

The planes are scheduled to leave Panama on the return flight to Langley Field on the fifth day, Feb. 9, again with an overnight stop at Miami.

Each bomber was manned by a combat crew of four, two officers and two men.

As most of the trip is necessarily over water, the YO-5 Douglas observation amphibian accompanied the flight to take care of forced landings at sea.

Following is the personnel making the flight:

Flight "A"

First Plane—Maj. Jasper K. McDuffie, pilot, Squadron Commander, Capt. Richard E. Nugent, co-pilot, Staff Sgt. Wilson F. Moul, crew chief, Pvt. 1st Cl. William A. Withers, radio operator.

Second Plane—2nd Lt. Burton W. Armstrong, 2nd Lt. Herbert Morgen, Jr., Pvt. Amil A. Mallada, 1st cl., Pvt. Charles Horstkamp, 1st cl.

Third Plane—1st Lt. Clifford H. Rees, 1st Lt. Eugene P. Mussett, Staff Sgt. Donald E. Hamilton, Pvt. Alvin O. Sundseth.

Flight "B"

First Plane—Capt. Cornelius W. Cousland, 1st Lt. David R. Gibbs, Pvt. 1st cl. Francis T. Harrington, Pvt. 1st cl. Russell E. Junior.

Second Plane—2nd Lt. John L. Templeton, 2nd Lt. John B. Montgomery, Staff Sgt. Ralph R. Lebeck, Pvt. 1st cl. Lewis D. Smith.

Third Plane—1st Lt. William A. Matheny, 1st Lt. Edwin A. Simenson, Staff Sgt. George R. Wilson, Cpl. G. B. Bradley.

Flight "C"

First Plane—1st Lt. Frederic C. Glantzberg, 1st Lt. Gerald E. Williams, Sgt. Jack A. Franske, Pvt. 1st cl. Clarence D. Drake.

Second Plane—1st Lt. Warren H. Higgins, 2nd Lt. Raymond V. Schwanbeck, Cpl. Lewis Hagduke, Pvt. Edward Ellis.

Third Plane—2nd Lt. Arthur H. Rogers, 1st Lt. T. G. Wold, Staff Sgt. August W. Keuhl, Staff Sgt. John B. Long.

The crew of the Douglas OA-5 amphibian plane consists of the following:

Capt. Archibald Y. Smith, pilot; 1st Lt. Douglas M. Kilpatrick, co-pilot and navigator; 1st Lt. Paul G. Miller, co-pilot and navigator; Staff Sgt. Walter B. Buff, crew chief; Cpl. Ralph A. Miner, assistant mechanic; Pvt. 1st cl. Harry O. Johnson, radio operator.

Capt. Tillinghast Injured, but Recovering

In last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL it was reported that Capt. T. E. Tillinghast, formerly of the Army Air Corps, had been killed in the crash of an air liner near Los Angeles. We are informed that this was an error, that Captain Tillinghast was injured but that he is now recovering. His many friends in the service, as well as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, are pleased to learn that Captain Tillinghast escaped more serious injury.

OBITUARIES

The many Service friends of Mrs. Annie Porter Pryor Krause, widow of the late Maj. John Conrad Krause, USA, will learn with regret of her recent death at her home in El Paso, Tex., on Jan. 7th, after a short illness.

She was the aunt of the late Capt. John P. Pryor, Jr., USA, posthumously decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross after his death in the Argonne offensive; and of the late Pvt. Thos. A. Pryor, USA, who died of injuries received in an accident at Kelly Field where he was in an aviation unit during the war.

She is survived by her brother, Mr. John P. Pryor, of Pacific Grove, Calif., who served during the war as a Lieut. (jg), USN; by a brother, Mr. Thos. D. Pryor, of Ashland, Ore.; by a nephew, Comdr. F. D. Pryor, USN; and a niece, Mrs. D. H. Murray of Pacific Grove, Calif.

Interment in Arlington National Cemetery beside her husband.

Dr. E. B. Bailey, Med.-Res., died on Jan. 5, 1937. Doctor Bailey was born in 1877. He held a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps and was in active duty in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War, and later served for several months along the Mexican border. He was elected President of the Southern Railway Surgeons Association for this year, and also President of the Marengo County Medical Association. He was an active member in the Southeastern Surgical Congress.

Doctor Bailey was a nephew of the late Col. George Cornish, USA.

1st Lt. J. B. Zimmerman, died Jan. 29, 1937, as the result of injuries sustained in an airplane crash on Jan. 28, 1937. The airplane crashed and burned at Front Royal, Va., while engaged in a cross-country ferry trip.

Lieutenant Zimmerman was born at Sterling, Kansas, the 13th day of April, 1907. He was appointed to USMA from the 7th District in Kansas and graduated with class of 1931. Before entering the

Academy, he attended Sterling College, Sterling, Kansas, for two years and Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas, for one year.

Lieutenant Zimmerman graduated from the Air Corps Primary Flying School, Randolph Field, Texas, in 1933 and the Pursuit Course, Advanced Flying School, Kelly Field, Texas, in 1933.

He has been on duty as Assistant Air Corps Supply Officer at Langley Field since his arrival from the Philippine Dept. in January, 1936.

He is survived by his wife, Ellen Hayes Zimmerman, a son Joseph and a daughter Ellen.

His parents Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Zimmerman reside in Sterling, Kansas, where the burial took place.

The funeral services for Maj. Charles W. Foster, USA-Ret., who died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., on Jan. 9, 1937, were held at the Arlington National Cemetery at 10 a.m., Jan. 16, 1937.

Major Foster, the son of the late Lt. Col. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., and Mrs. Foster, was born at Ft. Reno, Okla., Dec. 29, 1891. He graduated from the United States Military Academy June, 1914, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 2nd Cav., and served with that regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., until the beginning of the World War when he was appointed Aide de Camp to Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, who at

that time was commanding the Third Division.

Upon arrival in France Major Foster was detailed on the General Staff and participated as Assistant G-3, Third Division, and Assistant G-3, First Army Corps in the Champagne-Marne defensive, the Aisne-Marne defensive, the St. Mihiel offensive. He was also Assistant G-3, Seventh Army Corps at Remiremont and south of Verdun, and Assistant G-3, Third Army in march to Rhine and at Coblenz with Army of Occupation.

For his service during the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

After his return to the United States, Major Foster served with the 6th Cav. at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and was a Major, 10th Cav., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

He was a graduate of the Cavalry School, Advanced Course, 1925, and an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School, 1926.

Major Foster was retired for disability Jan. 20, 1928, and for the past five years has made his home in Denver, Colo., where his widow now resides. He leaves his widow, Mrs. Dorothy D. Foster, the daughter of the late Lt. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, a son, Charles Dickman Foster, a daughter, Dorothy Dickman Foster, his mother, Mrs. Kate W. Foster, and a sister, Mrs. Wallace DeWitt, wife of Brig. Gen. Wallace DeWitt, MD, USA.

CAPRON—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1937. Mrs. Lillian Capron, war nurse, widow of Capt. Allyn A. Capron, sister-in-law of Col. Paul Capron, USMC, and sister-in-law of Col. Webster A. Capron, OD, USA.

CHURCHILL—Died at his home, in Erie, Pa., Jan. 17, 1937. Mr. J. Willis Churchill, father of Maj. H. W. Churchill, OD, USA.

EMERSON—Died at Santa Maria, Calif., Jan. 8, 1937. Col. Thomas H. Emerson, USA-Ret.

FRENCH—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 6, 1936. Col. John William French, USA-Ret.

GILMER—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 25, 1937. Dr. John Parks Gilmer, who was a commissioned officer in the navy medical corps in the World War.

HANEY—Died at Nevada City, Calif., Feb. 2, 1937. Maj. Cyrus W. Haney, USA-Ret.

HETHERINGTON—Died at Atchison, Kan., Jan. 25, 1937. Mrs. Lillie Miller Hetherington, mother of Mrs. Jerome G. Pillow, wife of Colonel Pillow, Cav., USA.

KADEL—Died at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 26, 1937. Mr. John T. Kadel, father of Mrs. John G. Gruebele, wife of Pay Clerk Gruebele, USN-Ret.

KRAUSE—Died at El Paso, Tex., Jan. 7, 1937. Mrs. Annie Porter Pryor Krause, widow of the late Maj. John Conrad Krause, USA.

MCINTOSH—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27, 1937. Mr. R. D. McIntosh, father of Lt. Howard D. McIntosh, USN, and Midshipman R. W. McIntosh.

MURPHY—Died at East Orange, N. J., Jan. 30, 1937. Col. Terence E. Murphy, USA-Ret.

NEWTON—Died in Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 28, 1937. Capt. Del Joel Newton, who served with the 21st Kansas Regiment in the Spanish-American War.

STANWORTH—Died at Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3, 1937. Comdr. Charles S. Stanworth, USA-Ret.

TUPES—Died at the National Soldiers' Home, Sawtelle, Calif., Jan. 30, 1937. Col. Herschel Tupes, USA-Ret., who was graduated at the United States Military Academy in the class of 1896.

VEASEY—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1937. Helen M. Veasey, sister-in-law of 1st Lt. Leonard F. Harman, USA.

WRIGHT—Died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1937. Mrs. Leonora C. Wright, mother of Maj. Alfred T. Wright, (Inf.), QMC, USA.

YILEK—Died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1937. Mrs. Emma T. Yilek, widow of Capt. Frank Yilek, USA.

ZIMMERMAN—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1937. 1st Lt. Joseph B. Zimmerman, AC, USA.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

BORN

ABELE—Born at the Laurence Memorial Hospital, New London, Conn., Feb. 2, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. Mannert L. Abele, USN, a son.

BURNSIDE—Born at the Family Hospital, U. S. Submarine Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., Jan. 20, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. John L. Burnside, USN, a daughter, Cecil, granddaughter of the late Col. Frank C. Jewell, USA.

GLASSBURN—Born recently to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert Glassburn, CAC, USA, a daughter.

HANSEN—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 10, 1937, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. H. O. Hansen, USN, a daughter, Susan Berry Hansen, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hansen of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. W. Sherwood, MC, USA, of Ft. Snelling, Minn., and the great-granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. L. G. Berry, USA-Ret., of Corning.

HOKE—Born at Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., Jan. 11, 1937, to Capt. and Mrs. William M. Hoke, Inf., USA, a daughter.

HOLMES—Born at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., Jan. 21, 1937, to Maj. and Mrs. Avery Giles Holmes, DC, USA, a daughter, Diane.

KIDWELL—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., to Capt. and Mrs. J. Porter Kidwell, Inf., USA, a daughter, Harriet Culum.

ROBBINS—Born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1937, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Robbins, Jr., USN, a daughter, Barbara.

TAYLOR—Born at Maynard Hospital, Seattle, Wash., Jan. 27, 1937, to Lt. and Mrs. Alfred R. Taylor, USN, a son.

MARRIED

DICE-SPRATLEY—Married at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1st Lt. John Brazelton Filmore Dice, CAC, USA, to Miss Anne Fletcher Spratley.

JACKSON-KIMBERLY—Married at Cristobal, C. Z., Jan. 20, 1937. Mrs. Mary Ryan Kimberly to Maj. Albert M. Jackson, CAC, USA.

MOORE-EDDY—To be married today, Feb. 6, 1937, at San Diego, Calif., Miss Carol Elizabeth Eddy to Lt. John Robert Moore, USN.

ROBERTS-REITER—Married at Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, England, Jan. 12, 1937. Mrs. Arnold Reiter to Capt. Thomas Gaines Roberts, USN-Ret.

SMITH-GOULD—Married at Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 22, 1936. Mr. Roy Campbell Smith, III, to Miss Annis Hill Gould.

WILSON-SUYDAM—Married at Long Beach, Calif., Jan. 27, 1937. Miss Rosemary Stanhope Suydam to Lt. Ralph Wilson, USN.

DIED

BAILEY—Died on Jan. 5, 1937. Dr. E. B. Bailey, Med.-Res., nephew of the late Col. George Cornish, USA.

MERCHANT MARINE

Maritime Strike Ends

This week saw the end of the Maritime strike that had paralyzed shipping under the American flag operating out of the ports on the west coast for the past 93 days. Approximately 350 vessels, both freighters and passenger liners, have been strike bound in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Honolulu in the Pacific and others have been tied up in New York that normally ply thence to the Far East.

Seven separate unions of marine workers, comprising upwards of 35,000 men, have been without work. The direct losses in wages and freight and passenger revenues incident to the strike, plus the vast indirect loss to almost every kind of business west of the Rockies, has been computed at close to a billion dollars.

Under the terms of the place settlement, binding for only a year, all the unions, except the longshoremen, received wage increases and shorter working hours, with overtime for more than eight hours' labor. The longshoremen, who appeared foremost in prosecuting

the strike, returned to work on the same terms as obtained before the strike began, which incidentally was \$1.00 an hour for 6 hours and \$1.40 for all hours in excess of 6. The ship owners were victorious in their stand that they alone should control the appointment of the officers on board their ships. The unions accepted provisions under which penalties are to be imposed for the violation of the terms of the agreements and the control of the "hiring halls" are to be under the joint control of unions and ship owners. A "port committee" is to be set up for the adjudication of minor disputes.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since January 29, 1937.

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Simon B. Buckner, Jr., Inf., No. 24, Page 141. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Richard D. Newman, Cav., No. 27, Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Thomas J. Johnson, QMC, No. 28.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—John Kellher, FA, No. 29, Page 144. Last nomination to the grade of Lt. Col.—Richard W. Cooksey, Cnc., No. 33, Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Daniel A. Connor, FA, No. 34.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Newton G. Bush, Inf., No. 1, Page 154. Last nomination to the grade of Major—John R. Hubbard, QMC, No. 58, Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Oliver S. Ferson, AC, No. 59.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Willard R. Wolfenberger, AC, No. 13, Page 17. Officers entitled—None.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Adrian L. Hoebeke, Inf., No. 1953, Page 173. Officers entitled—None.

Note—Capt. Samuel C. Skemp, AC, No. 57, physically disqualified, will be retired with the rank of Major.

Non-Promotion List

Medical Corps

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel
Major Edgar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps.
Major Walcott Denison, Medical Corps.
Major James E. Ash, Medical Corps.
Major Bascom L. Wilson, Medical Corps.
Major Henry L. Kraft, Medical Corps.
Major Paul R. Hawley, Medical Corps.
Major John Dibble, Medical Corps.
Major George C. Dunham, Medical Corps.
Major Robert B. Hill, Medical Corps.

Promoted to Major
Capt. Stanley W. Matthews, Medical Corps.
Promoted Chaplain with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel
Chaplain (Major) Julius J. Babst, USA.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

February 5, 1937

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the navy.

Line

Rear Adm. Harold L. Stark, Capt. T. S. Wilkinson, Comdr. Laurence F. Safford, Lt. Comdr. W. V. Hamilton, Lt. R. L. Morris.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. Ulys R. Webb, Capt. J. C. Parham, Comdr. John B. Farrior, Lt. Comdr. Clifton A. Young, Lt. Julius C. Early, Lt. (jg) Thomas Ferwerda.

Dental Corps

Capt. J. R. Barber, Comdr. Clements V. Rault, Lt. Comdr. Alfred R. Harris, Lt. William D. Stagner, Lt. (jg) Jesse V. Westerman.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. Charles Conrad, Capt. H. B. Ransdell, Comdr. Louis C. English, Lt. Comdr. Everett R. Feeney, Lt. J. S. Hierer, Lt. (jg) Leo J. McNulty.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. George S. Rents, Lt. Comdr. Earl M. Criger, Lt. Warren F. Cuthrell, Lt. (jg) Roy F. Bishop.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. William P. Robert, Capt. E. R. Norton, Comdr. Andrew I. McKee, Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Huske, Lt. Victor B. Cole, Lt. (jg) Richard E. Garreks.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenbus, Capt. Henry G. Taylor, Comdr. Kendal B. Bragg, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Dickeman, Lt. Horace B. Jones, Lt. (jg) Norman J. Drustrup.

NAVY PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS

(Based on known vacancies)

Commander to Captain

April 1, 1937—David I. Hetdrick.
June 1, 1937—Olaf M. Hustvedt.

Lieutenant Commander to Commander

March 1, 1937—Paul R. Glutting.
April 1, 1937—Lyman K. Swenson.
June 1, 1937—Walter W. Webb.
Lieutenant to Lieutenant Commander
March 1, 1937—Charles W. Gray.
April 1, 1937—George C. Crawford, Robert W. Berry.
June 1, 1937—Lorenzo S. Sabin, Jr., William S. Price.

RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS

The following retirements of officers of the Navy will become effective on the dates indicated: (Note—the reason for the retirement is given after the name as "PD" for retirement for physical disability, "30 years" for retirement on own application after 30 years' service, etc.)

March 1, 1937

Rear Adm. Samuel W. Bryant (PD).
Lt. Comdr. Albert M. Wright (PD).
Capt. James P. Haynes, MC, (PD).
Lt. (jg) George A. Cann, MC, (PD).
Lt. Comdr. Ralph W. Swearingen, SC, (PD).
Ch. Gun. Walter J. Love, (30 years).
Ch. Bosn. Edward Burnett (30 years).
Ch. Bosn. Oscar Leo (30 years).
Ch. Bosn. Owen J. Maloney (30 years).
Bosn. Marion B. Self (PD).

April 1, 1937

Capt. William S. McClintle (PD).
Lt. Comdr. Jesse G. McFarland (PD).
Lt. (jg) Donald S. Graham (PD).
Lt. Frederick G. Merrill, MC (PD).
Lt. Comdr. Harvey R. Dye, SC, (30 years).
Lt. Errett T. Feeney, SC (PD).
Ch. Gun. Charles A. Strumsky, (30 years).

May 1, 1937

Ch. Gun. Charles E. Smitherman, (30 years).

June 1, 1937

Capt. Herbert S. Babbitt, (30 years).
Comdr. Jay K. Esler (30 years).
Lt. Comdr. William A. Mason (30 years).
Lt. Comdr. William Neldert, CC (30 years).
Ch. Pay Chk. John F. Marsden (30 years).
Ch. Gun. Edard A. Winterpunte (30 years).
Ch. Rad. Elec. Roy Childs (30 years).

August 1, 1937

Ch. Mach. Robert E. Sammons (30 years).

September 1, 1937

Comdr. Frank Luckel (30 years).
Comdr. John C. Thom (30 years).
Lt. Comdr. George P. Seifert, SC (30 years).

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

February 5, 1937

Last commissioned Last to make number

Louis McC. Little Major General Louis McC. Little

James J. Meade Brigadier General James J. Meade

Roy S. Geiger Colonel Charles D. Barrett

James F. Moriarty Lieutenant Colonel Walter T. H. Galliford

Samuel W. Freeny Major Otto E. Bartoe

Raymond F. Crist, Jr. Captain Raymond F. Crist, Jr.

Donald W. Fuller First Lieutenant Donald W. Fuller

U. S. MARINE CORPS RETIREMENTS

March 1, 1937

Brig. Gen. D. D. Porter, A. & L., (PD).
Capt. S. C. Kemm, (Act Feb. 28, 1931).
Capt. E. G. Huefe, (30 years).
Capt. Howard B. Enyart, (PD).
1st Lt. Mortimer S. Crawford, (PD).

April 1, 1937

Maj. John C. Wood, (PD).
1st Lt. Paul J. Shovelstul, (PD).
Ch. Mar. Gun. Daniel Loomis, (30 years).

July 1, 1937

Capt. J. W. Cunningham, (Act. Feb. 28, 1931).

Financial Digest

The condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities on January 27 shows decreases for the week of \$30,000,000 in total loans and investments, \$17,000,000 in demand deposits-adjusted, \$34,000,000 in Government deposits, \$30,000,000 in deposits credited to domestic banks and \$53,000,000 in balances with domestic banks, and an increase of \$30,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks.

Loans to brokers and dealers in New York City increased \$2,000,000, loans to brokers and dealers outside New York increased \$6,000,000, and loans on securities to others (except banks) increased \$25,000,000 in the New York district and \$24,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of acceptances and commercial paper bought increased \$7,000,000, real

FINANCE

estate loans declined \$1,000,000, and loans to banks increased \$3,000,000. "Other loans" declined \$14,000,000 in the New York district and \$21,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

Reserve Training Policies

The policies to cover the training of officers of the Army Reserve Corps during the current year have been approved and are incorporated in a letter being sent to corps area commanders, chiefs of arms and services, and others concerned.

Recommendations for future changes in the policy should be submitted to the War Department prior to Oct. 15, 1937.

The text of the policy follows:

1. The training objective for Reserve officers is to fit them for the duties pertaining to their mobilization assignments. Their training will be directed toward qualifying them for the particular duties pertaining to such assignments and one grade higher. In addition, the selecting and training of officers for duty with elements of Corps Area Service Commands will be stressed.

2. a. Training programs will be progressive from year to year, avoiding repetitions in successive years. Proper orientation will be given to inactive duty training in preparation

(Continued on next Page)

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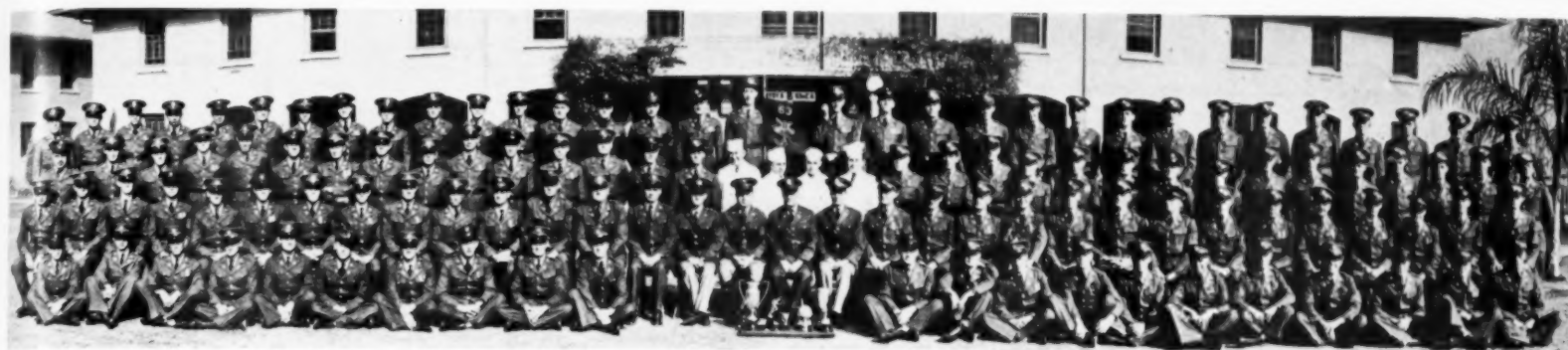
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Reserve Training Policies

(Continued from Preceding Page)

for active duty training concerning which instructions should be issued at the earliest practicable moment. In troop schools approximately the same amount of time will be devoted to individual and to unit training.

b. Policies covering inactive duty training are set forth in paragraphs 63 and 64, AR 140-5. In order to promote unit organization and afford opportunity for leadership, this training will be conducted or supervised by the unit commander whenever possible.

c. The training programs will culminate in the active training period which will be devoted largely to practical work (see paragraph 62, AR 140-5). Units will be designated for active duty training at the beginning of the training year so that inactive duty training may be properly oriented.

3. During the 14-day active duty period, training will be as intensive as possible. The time lost in travel and physical examinations will be reduced to the minimum. Reserve officers should not be ordered to active duty during any 14-day period which includes a legal holiday. Normally the tour of duty will begin on Sunday, for Chaplains, in the middle of the week. Officers who are to be designated for 14-day active duty training should be advised of the proposed selection as soon as the Corps Area Commander is informed of the funds that will be made available for Reserve training.

4. Selection of officers for 14-day active duty will be governed by the following limitations:
a. At least 80% of officers trained in Corps Areas engaged in Army Field or Command Post Exercises during the next fiscal year will be officers of the Arms; in the remaining Corps Areas at least 90% of officers trained will be of the Arms. A larger proportion is desirable in both instances.

b. At least 90% of the total number of officers ordered to active duty in the Corps Area and Departments will be of company, battery, or troop grades.

5. a. In selecting officers for training, preference will be given to the following groups in the order stated:

(1) Newly commissioned officers who have had no active duty training as officers.

(2) Officers assigned to units which, under mobilization plans, must be ready for the Theater of Operations on M-day.

(3) Other officers assigned to units or establishments of the Initial Mobilization.

(4) Other officers.
b. This policy will not be administered to exclude wholly any group from active duty training but will assure that over a period of years more active duty training will be given to the officers in the upper groups.

6. a. Except during his first year of service, no Reserve officer who has failed to complete at least 25 hours of inactive duty during the preceding year will be detailed for 14-day active duty; nor will any Reserve officer, except Group I and Group II airplane pilots, be so detailed in more than two consecutive years except in special cases authorized by the Corps Area Commanders for officers of the Corps Area Assignment Group and by the Chiefs of Arms and Services for officers of the Arm and Service Assignment Group.

b. Reserve officers, including Federal employees, who are performing work similar to that required of them under their mobilization assignment, will be given a low priority for active duty training.

c. Except as authorized below, no Reserve officer who is drawing a pension, disability allowance, disability compensation or retired pay from the Government will be ordered to active duty under the War Department Appropriation Act. Reserve officers drawing pensions granted by reason of attaining the age of 62, under Public No. 296, 71st Congress, may be ordered to active duty training provided: (1) the officer is physically qualified for active duty; (2) the officer surrenders the

right to such pension for the period of active duty.

7. It is desired that the maximum use be made of Reserve officers on 14-day active duty in CMT Camps in order to give them actual experience in command, training and administration. Before entering on their actual duties in connection with these training camps, officers will be given a few days of training to prepare them for their duties as instructors.

8. a. Reserve officers assigned to Regular Army active units will be given active duty training wherever practicable with the units to which they are assigned (see paragraph 65 a, AR 140-5).

b. Regular Army inactive and Reserve units will be trained as units. In the first case this training will, when practicable, be under the direct supervision of the Regular Army officer whose mobilization assignment is the command of that unit. In the second case, the training will be supervised by the senior officer of the unit who has satisfactorily completed the inactive duty training prescribed (see paragraph 66 g, AR 140-5).

c. Particular attention will be given to unit training of Reserve officers assigned to Corps Area Service Commands, to air bases, and to establishments under the control of Chiefs of Arms and Services. Provisions will be made for an appropriate rotation of units and establishments so that the officers assigned will be able to enter upon their duties on M-Day.

9. Officers of the Arms and Service Assignment Group, in such numbers as deemed advisable, will be trained by the Chiefs of Arms and Services at stations and installations under their control. The training of the remaining officers of this group is decentralized to Corps Area and Department Commanders.

10. The general Assignment Group is under the direct control of the War Department. The training of individual members of this group will be determined by the War Department and will be arranged directly in each case with the appropriate Corps Area Commander.

11. Attendance at Service Schools.

a. Details to the Command and General Staff School are governed by War Department instructions issued annually (see AG 210.63 C&GSS (9-5-36) Res. A, dated September 15, 1936).

b. The allotment of Reserve officers by Branch to attend courses at Service schools will be set up annually and transmitted by the War Department to Corps Area Commanders. In case qualified officers are not available to meet the allotment to a Corps Area, report will be made to the War Department so that necessary adjustment may be made.

c. As long as Reserve appropriations permit the training of only 200 officers at the Service schools, officers will be detailed only to the Command and General Staff School, the special service schools of the Arms and the Chemical Warfare School.

d. The selection of officers to attend courses for Reserve officers at Special Service Schools will be limited, irrespective of grade, to those who, within five years immediately preceding their detail, have completed the major portion of the Army Extension Course subcourses as described below, and who possess other qualifications as indicated:

The name of the school appears first, followed by the title of the course, and last the grade to which the subcourses are requisite for promotion:

Infantry School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain or Major, Inf.-Res.

Infantry School, Tank Course, Captain or Major, Inf.-Res.

Engineer School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain or Major, Engr.-Res.

Cavalry School, National Guard and Re-

serve Officers' Course, Captain or Major, Cav.-Res.

Field Artillery School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain, FA-Res. (a) Coast Artillery School, Battery Officers' Course, Captain or Major, CA-Res. (a)

Signal Corps School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain, Sig.-Res. (b)

Air Corps Tactical School, Special Course, Major, Air-Res. (See par. 2, b, AR 350-530)

Chemical Warfare School, Basic Course, Captain, CW-Res.

Chemical Warfare School, Line and Staff Officers' Course, Major, CW-Res.

Ordnance Field Service School, Officers' Course, Captain, Ord.-Res.

Finance School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain, Fin.-Res.

Quartermaster Corps School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain, QM-Res. (c)

Medical Field Service School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Major, appropriate section in Med. Dept. Res. (d)

School of Aviation Medicine, Basic Course, See par. 12 c, AR 350-3000. (e)

Motor Transport School, National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course, Captain, QM-Res. (e)

Additional qualifications:

(a) A thorough knowledge of plane trigonometry.

(b) Passing of entrance tests prepared and graded at The Signal Corps School in the basic technical principles of elementary electricity, telephony, telegraphy and radio communication. It is desirable that the candidate be able to transmit and receive messages in the International Morse Code at a speed of eight words per minute.

(c) Completion of the 40-series, especially 40-7, is desirable.

(d) Completion of Special Staff and Logistics Extension Course of the Command and General Staff School.

(e) Completion of the Extension Course of the School of Aviation Medicine.

12. Flying Training.

a. In order to meet local conditions, the establishment of priorities between Group I and Group II airplane pilots will be left to the discretion of Corps Area Commanders. Within the funds available these officers should be given 14-day active duty training each year if practicable.

b. All reserve flying will be governed by Section IX, AR 95-15. Flights will conform to definite, prescribed missions in accordance with programs approved by Corps Area and Department Commanders or by the Commanding General, GHQ Air Force, depending upon the training assignment of the Reserve officer. These programs will provide for the maximum amount of practical training in the class of aviation to which the officers are assigned. The Air Corps supplement to the annual War Department training directive will be used as a guide.

13. With respect to Air Corps Reserve officers assigned to GHQ Air Force stations for training, the responsibility for conduct of training will be as follows:

a. Air Force station commanders are responsible for all 14-day active duty training, for inactive duty flying training and for inactive duty ground training of a technical nature.

b. Corps Area Commanders are responsible for all inactive duty training other than that mentioned in paragraph a, above.

14. Pilots' flying time will be limited to 100 hours per year per pilot, including the 14-day active duty training and inactive duty training. Corps Area Commanders may reduce this limit if considered excessive in view of total time allotted to them.

15. Allocation of flying hours.

a. Flying hours for Reserve pilots will be allocated annually to Corps Areas and Departments. The flying hours so allotted must provide for:

(1) Air Corps Reserve officers on inactive

duty status and on 14-day training on an active duty status.

(2) Tow target and other cooperative missions in connection with the training of Reserve officers.

When the allocation of flying hours is received by Corps Area and Department Commanders, they will compute and save the required time for Reserve officers in their Corps Areas who are to receive 14-day active duty training. The remaining hours will be allotted as contemplated in paragraph 13. Every effort will be made to have all qualified pilots accept their share of the flying hours available for this training.

b. Flying hours will not be provided for Junior Airplane Pilots except upon specific authorization by the War Department in each additional case. Requests for such authorizations will be accompanied by the following information:

(1) A complete history of the pilot time of the Reserve officer.

(2) Reasons why it was not possible for the Reserve officer to take the examination for Airplane Pilots' ratings at an earlier date.

(3) The number of hours the Reserve officer has flown in the preceding twelve months. If "0" hours, give date of last flight and the hours flown in the twelve months preceding that date.

(4) An estimate of the time it will require for the Reserve officer to qualify for the Airplane Pilots' rating.

16. The flying of Air Corps Reserve officers while on duty as students at service schools will be on the same basis as for Regular Army pilots on similar duties.

17. Flying time charges.

Time allotted is based on use of service type and basic training airplanes. When primary training type airplanes are used, only one-half the time actually flown will be charged against the allotment. The pilot will be given credit for the full time flown and it will be so reported on Air Corps Forms 18 and 19.

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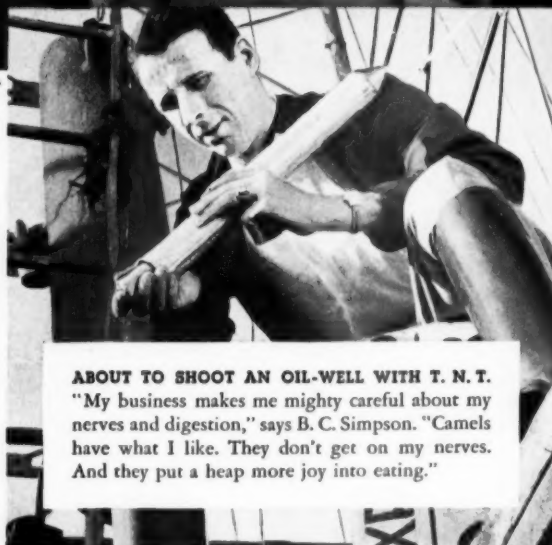


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